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'Free World Olympics'

U.S. Discussing Separate Games

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The Carter administration is exploring the possibility of seeking international support for a "Free World Olympics" as a substitute for the regular Olympic Games in Moscow next summer, White House officials disclosed yesterday.

The idea of an alternate set of Games has emerged since Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in an interview this week that he and President Jimmy Carter would prefer not to have the United States participate in the Moscow Olympics as long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, affirmed at a news briefing yesterday that Mr. Carter shared Mr. Vance's view that the United States should withdraw from the Summer Olympics if Soviet troops have not left Afghanistan by the middle of next month.

Mr. Vance is known to feel that the United States should be prepared to withdraw even if no alternative Games are established. White House officials said, however, that the administration wants to consult its allies before a decision is made. They also feel that popular sentiment would need to develop before anyone could ask for the Games to be moved or alternative Games could be established.

As envisioned by White House aides, the "Free World Olympics" would draw the participation of nations wishing to boycott the Moscow Games. The alternatives being explored include moving or postponing the Summer Games.

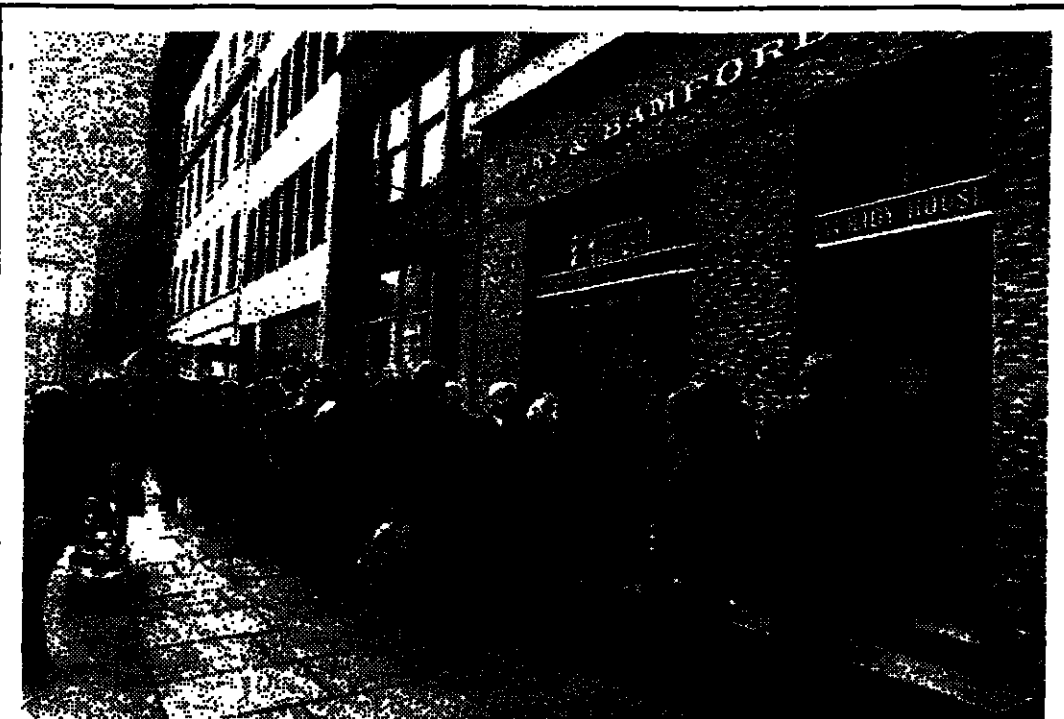
Matter of Persuasion
"The Olympics are only in a tenuous way under the control of the U.S. government," a White House official said. "We can't just go in and announce an embargo of the Olympics. This is largely a matter of leadership and persuasion that involves a lot of private people."

The leadership of the International Olympic Committee has asserted that there is no physical possibility of the Games being moved. But Carter administration officials maintain that the Games could, in fact, be moved to a more acceptable site if a majority of the committee chose to do so.

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As the price explosion continues on world gold markets, persons hoping to sell their gold jewelry wait in line yesterday outside a London store. Several companies in London are paying high cash prices for jewelry and melting it down into gold blocks on their premises.

Gold Hits Record \$802 in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (IHT)—The price of gold topped \$800 an ounce today for the first time, closing on the New York Commodity Exchange at a record \$802 for January delivery, up \$38 from yesterday's close and a remarkable turnaround from a low of \$716 earlier today.

Dealers said the early decline from yesterday's

final New York price of \$744 represented profit-taking by Europeans. As the price fell, however, other traders saw a buying opportunity, sending the metal to record prices.

Meanwhile, the dollar gained against most major currencies other than sterling in volatile European trading today, dealers said. Story, Page 11.

After Report of U.S. Offer

Zia Calls \$400 Million 'Peanuts'

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq said today that a reported \$400-million U.S. aid offer was "peanuts." He called for a U.S.-Pakistan defense treaty to meet the security threat posed by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Gen. Zia ruled out the possibility of U.S. land bases in Pakistan but said that U.S. aid including fighter planes, anti-tank weapons and radar systems would give the United States its only influence in the region.

The Soviet move in Afghanistan has larger implications, he said, adding that the whole region was being threatened. "The back door is being wide open. Let us close it," he said.

Asked about the reports that the United States had offered \$200 million in military aid and an equal amount in economic aid spread over two years, Gen. Zia said: "That is peanuts. If this is true—I have not heard it officially—this is

terribly disappointing. Pakistan will not buy its security with \$400 million. [The reported figure] will buy greater animosity from the Soviet Union which is now more influential in this region than the United States." He declined to say how much aid would be sufficient.

1959 Agreement
Gen. Zia said that a 1959 U.S.-Pakistani agreement that calls for consultations in case of an attack

by a Communist-dominated country should be upgraded to treaty status. He variously described his proposal as a defense pact and as a peace and friendship pact between the United States and Pakistan.

"We are looking for a bilateral treaty in which the integrity and freedom of Pakistan is guaranteed," he said but he added that U.S. forces would not be requested if his country was invaded. "I do not ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Arab Guest Killed in Blast At Central London Hotel

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Two bomb blasts ripped through a hotel near Marble Arch here today, killing a young man from Bahrain, injuring a German guest, blowing out walls and collapsing ceilings.

The injured guest was named as Gerhard Buhme but no other details on him were immediately available. Detectives were at his bedside at nearby Middlesex Hospital.

Both blasts were on the fifth floor of the hotel, overlooking the Oxford Street shopping artery near Marble Arch.

3 Killed in Uster Blast
BELFAST, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—Three persons were killed and several injured tonight when a bomb blasted a commuter train in a tunnel outside Belfast, police said.

The three-coach train, with about 30 passengers, was blown up six miles west of the city center. No one claimed responsibility for the bombing, but the Provisional Irish Republican Army has made numerous bomb attacks on trains in Northern Ireland.

For Alleged Bias Afghanistan to Expel U.S. Journalists Today

KABUL, Jan. 17—The Afghan government has ordered all U.S. journalists out of the country, accusing them of biased reporting and interference in the country's internal affairs, a U.S. Embassy official said today.

Authorities detained the Americans at Kabul's International Hotel, where most were staying, and told them that they would be expelled tomorrow. About 50 or 60 of the approximately 200 Western correspondents, photographers and broadcast crew members in Afghanistan are American.

The Afghan order was given three days after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime in Iran ordered U.S. journalists out of that country.

A Western diplomat in New Delhi said that initial reports indicated that only U.S. citizens were to be deported from Afghanistan. It was not clear whether this included non-Americans working for U.S. organizations.

Fighting in Kabul
Meanwhile reports reaching diplomats in Pakistan said that fighting broke out today near Kabul airport between Soviet troops and Afghan Army units. Unconfirmed accounts said that clashes also took place near the Bala Hissar fort, the site of an Afghan Army mutiny last August.

Embassies near the airport were reporting signs of fighting there. The diplomats reported hearing aircraft flying over and a lot of shooting, which they thought was coming from the planes although they were not certain.

In Pakistan, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq said that his government had been receiving reports during the last few days of fighting by Afghan troops against the Russians. "It is an attempt by regular Afghan forces to show contempt for the military occupiers," he said. He had few details but he said that there was fighting at the fort overlooking the city and close to the airport.

Since the coup on Dec. 27 in which President Hafizullah Amin was ousted and killed, some Afghan Army units have continued to resist the Soviet forces, which are estimated to number about 85,000 Soviet troops. President Babrak Karmal replaced Amin.

Iran says the Soviet Union intends to divide it and push on to the Indian Ocean. Page 2.

Reporting on the expulsion of the journalists, Tass quoted an Afghan Revolutionary Council decree as saying that phony U.S. correspondents had entered Afghanistan and were "practicing fabrications and insinuations, one being more absurd than another. Their aim is to step up tension in our country, disrupt the normal life of the Afghans." It mentioned in particular The New York Times, The Washington Post and the Christian Science Monitor newspapers as well as

U.S. radio and television companies. Afghan Army officers went to the International Hotel last night and demanded that the U.S. correspondents surrender their passports. The officers gave no reason, although the reporters suspected an imminent expulsion order. The journalists refused to give up their passports and summoned U.S. Embassy officials, who met with the officers and said afterward that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt speaks to Bundestag yesterday.

Stresses Detente Effort

Schmidt Still to Visit Russia, E. Germany

By John Vinocur

BONN, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced today he would maintain scheduled trips this year to the Soviet Union and East Germany in spite of the Afghan situation, and said he was against suggestions that the Atlantic alliance should widen its geographical concerns to meet potential crises.

In a speech before the Bundestag, the chancellor spoke of West Germany's solidarity with the United States and offered new financial assistance to Pakistan and Turkey. But his emphasis was on continuing detente, the policy of improving relations with the Soviet Union that his Social Democratic Party (SPD) developed over the last decade and will have to defend in national elections in the fall.

Mr. Schmidt offered no specific West German measures for curbing the Soviet Union for its presence in Afghanistan or for penalizing Iran for the seizure of U.S. hostages.

In the case of Afghanistan, he

said, West Germany indeed felt business could not continue as usual and that the country would act in coordination with the European Economic Community and the Coordinating Committee for East-West trade policy (COCOM), the organization of Western countries that could tighten rules for the sale of sophisticated technology to Communist countries.

No Mention of Olympics
There was no mention in Mr. Schmidt's speech of a possible boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow — a preliminary government statement two weeks ago rejected the notion — and the chancellor's expression of support for U.S. policy on Iran appeared to carry a condition.

"If the United States finds it necessary, in line with the decisions of the Security Council and the World Court of Justice, to take measures in the announced sense in order to free the hostages, then it can count on our support."

On Christmas, the day before the letter was dated, Mr. Ode was seen by the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., one of three U.S. clergymen who held Christmas services for the hostages. Rev. Coffin later said, "The oldest hostage, Mr. Ode, he seemed to be bearing up fairly well, but, you know, there's tension in there."

Among other letters received in recent days was one from Marine Cpl. William Gallegos, an embassy guard from Pueblo, Colo., who was interviewed in a controversial television broadcast last month. The letter, printed yesterday by the Jersey Journal in Jersey City, N.J., was written to a 7-year-old second-grader in Bayonne, N.J., who had sent Cpl. Gallegos a Christmas card. Cpl. Gallegos' letter thanked her for the card, saying, "You're so young; yet you understand our situation. I hope your prayers will soon bring us home."

Breakthrough Reported in Synthesis Of a Substance That Combats Virus

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BOSTON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Human interferon, a natural virus-fighting protein that is scarce and prohibitively expensive, has been made successfully in the laboratory by gene-splicing techniques that give promise of economical commercial production, scientists here said yesterday.

Interferon is believed to have great potential for curing a wide variety of viral diseases, including colds and many more serious infections. It might also be used in the treatment of some forms of cancer. There has been intense competition among several major research groups, all working toward interferon's large-scale commercial production.

Yesterday's announcement came as a press conference of scientists and officials of Genentech, S.A., an international research concern based in Geneva.



Walter Gilbert

would begin as soon thereafter as possible.

Interferon was discovered in 1957 as a key element in the body's natural defenses against viral infection. It also exists in animals, but the substance is species specific — that is, only the human material will function in humans.

It is known to act by protecting cells against viral attack, but lack of sufficient supplies has always impeded efforts to understand it and gauge its potential for medical use.

Conventional production methods harvest interferon from blood — but require about 65,000 units to produce 100 milligrams of the material. The expense is so great that a series of injections to treat one patient might cost \$10,000 or more, Dr. Gilbert said, but commercial production by the bacterial method would make it a relatively inexpensive drug.

Large-scale production such as that implied by the new research achievement could dramatically broaden research on interferon and its use in research with patients.

Robert Cawthon, president of Biogen, said the concern had applied for patents on aspects of the technology that made the successful research possible. The Schering-Plough Corp., a drug company and one of Biogen's major stockholders, is the worldwide licensee of patent rights to the interferon process.

Gene-Splicing
Gene-splicing, known more formally as recombinant DNA research, involves recently developed methods for taking genetic material from human or animal cells and growing it in bacteria so that the genes are reproduced and naturally make the hormone or other product characteristic of the gene.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is the active genetic material of all living things, determining all hereditary characteristics and governing what substances a living cell can produce. To make a substance such as interferon, a cell translates the genetic instructions from its gene for interferon from DNA into another nucleic acid, called ribonucleic acid (RNA), which governs the production of the protein.

To capture the interferon gene, Dr. Weissmann and his colleagues took the many fragments of this RNA from cells that produced interferon and screened them to find the ones that actually govern production of the substance.

They then matched that material with the appropriate DNA by screening 20,000 clones grown in bacterial cells. From the painstaking process, they found only a few with interferon-producing ability.

U.S. Hostage in Iran Urges Prompt Action by Carter

By Stephen J. Lynton and Mike Sager

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP)—Robert Ode, the oldest of the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, has issued an open appeal to the Carter administration to "take prompt action to free us from this terrible situation."

In a letter to The Washington Post that was received yesterday, the 64-year-old Mr. Ode — a retired career Foreign Service officer from Falls Church, Va., who had agreed to help out for 45 days in the consular section of the embassy in Tehran — described his confinement in stark terms.

"We are being kept in semi-darkened rooms, our hands are tied day and night; bright lights are kept burning all night and because of the constant noise it is almost impossible to sleep," he wrote.

State Department officials, who said that the letter appeared to be authentic, said that at least 8 to 10 letters from the U.S. hostages had been received by relatives in the United States in the last two days.

"We don't know why they are allowing the letters out," said a State Department spokesman.

Captive Seeks Freedom From 'Terrible Situation'

been mailed with the approval of the Iranian militants who seized the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4. They said that it was too early to assess the significance of the arrival of the letters.

State Department officials last night described Mr. Ode's letter to The Post as the frankest that they had seen from any hostage. According to reports from the 13 U.S. hostages released by the militants in November, Mr. Ode was among the most outspoken of the captives.

In his letter to The Post, Mr. Ode said: "In the 53 days I have been given only three brief exercise periods in the fresh air and only four tasteless and unripe oranges, two hard-boiled eggs, one small bottle of fresh milk and a few pressed dates to supplement an otherwise monotonous and too starchy diet."

"Terrible Situation"
He complained that mail was being withheld from the hostages, that no U.S. government representatives had been allowed to visit them and that their captors had not permitted them to receive any indication of what steps the United States was taking to help them.

"I can only ask that with your power of the press that you do ev-

everything possible to bring pressure on the responsible leaders in our government to take prompt action to free us from this terrible situation," he wrote. "Anything you can do to help us will be greatly appreciated."

Mr. Ode's wife, Rita, and his sister, Marjorie Keon of St. Louis, Mo., also received letters from him yesterday. Officials said that Mr. Ode also mailed letters to the White House and members of Congress. "I wept when I read it," said Mrs. Keon. "I think the psychological damage is going to be so great that some of [the hostages] will probably never recover."

Mr. Ode's wife declined to comment, saying, "I don't want to break my silence. Everyone would be after me if I did, and there is nothing that I could say that would make any difference."

Mr. Ode, as he noted in his letter, retired from a long State Department career at the age of 60 but has been called back several times for special assignments. He agreed to go to Tehran last Oct. 3 on what was to be a temporary consular job. In his letter, he said that he was due to return to the United States last Nov. 15.

"Bob is a very good diplomat."

He's just cut out for that kind of thing. He loves people. He loves his work," his sister said before his letters were received. "He didn't know what he was walking into."

Number of Hostages
The State Department had no ready explanation for Mr. Ode's reference in his letter to being "one of approximately 65 United States citizen members of the American Embassy in Tehran, Iran, who have been held as hostages" since Nov. 4. The State Department has said in recent weeks that 50 Americans were being held. One possible explanation for the discrepancy was that, when Mr. Ode wrote the letter to The Post on Dec. 26, he may have been unaware that 13 of the hostages had been released.

Mrs. Keon said that her brother, in one letter, had described the temperature at the embassy as terribly cold, with only two heaters operating. "He's just sending out a desperate plea for help," she said. "They're not getting any news. So they're not getting any news. So they're not getting any news."

In his letter to The Post, Mr. Ode wrote, "Since our captors do not permit us to receive news of any

Strongest Statement Yet

Iran Says Russians Intend Push to Sea

From Agency Dispatches

TEHERAN, Jan. 17 — In the strongest Iranian statement so far on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Finance Minister Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has accused Moscow of wanting to divide Iran and push on to the Indian Ocean.

In a speech published today by the Pars news agency, Mr. Bani-Sadr, a front-runner in the campaign for the presidency, said: "They want us to be divided rather than united so that they can capture the divided parts, as they did with Afghanistan, and reach the waters of the Indian Ocean."

He was speaking last night in the oil refinery city of Abadan on the Gulf, and alleged that the Soviet Union saw Iran as a group of separate ethnic entities.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, a member of the ruling revolutionary council, said: "We must pave the way for the uprising of the deprived nations and change the political map of the world. In Islamic government, there is no discrimination." He said it was not the time to remain silent on Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and what he called the depredations of the United States worldwide.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo today, Japan explained to U.S. officials its approach to sanctions against Iran and the Soviet Union, indicating it will move slowly in both cases. Japanese officials cited the country's close economic ties with Iran, notably Japan's dependence on Iranian oil.

They also asserted a need for prudence in imposing any sanction against the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan, mentioning Japan's need to fish in Soviet waters and the presence of Soviet troops near its northernmost island.

Series of Meetings

Those views were expressed in a series of meetings with Philip Habib, the special assistant to the U.S. secretary of state sent to Tokyo to sound out Japan's position on the U.S. drive for a campaign by the United States, Japan and European allies for sanctions against Iran and the Soviet Union.

As described by Japanese officials, the talks broke no new ground and served only to underscore Japan's reluctance to take action. Moreover, these officials indicated

it would take time — perhaps as much as two weeks — before any decisions are made. Nothing will be decided until after Premier Masayoshi Ohira returns Sunday from a visit to Australia.

Iranian authorities have linked crude oil exports to France to a settlement of the dispute over Iran's participation in the Eurodif uranium enrichment plant. A spokesman for France's Cie. Francaise des Petroles (CFP) said the Iranians raised the question of Eurodif during talks here for the renewal of last year's annual oil supply contract.

Declining to elaborate, he said that company officials returned to Paris empty-handed, and added that the problem was to be dealt with at government level. Last year CFP imported about 5 million tons of Iranian crude, and was hoping to increase the amount for 1980.

Iranians today marched through Tehran to celebrate the first anniversary of the flight of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the former shah. Militants holding the U.S. Embassy said they have uncovered more documents that prove some of their 30 U.S. captives are spies, reports here said.

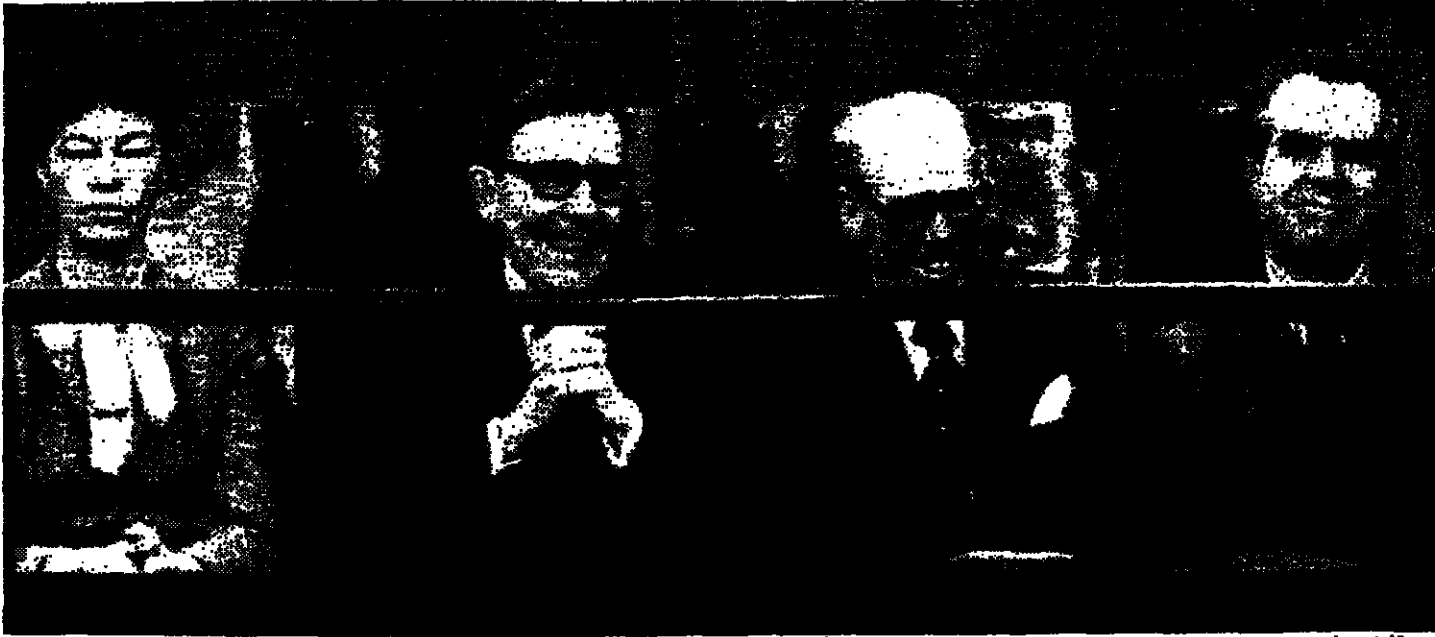
Tass reported that an Iranian identified by the militants as an agent of the CIA and Mossad, the Israeli secret service, was arrested on the strength of the documents.

On the second full day of an order banning U.S. news reports from Iran, U.S. correspondents spent today packing their bags and closing down their offices here to meet tomorrow's deadline for leaving the country.

Reports indicated authorities yesterday used the anniversary of the shah's departure as an opportunity to organize demonstrations here and in other major cities to demand his extradition from Panama.

A BBC report monitored in London said that Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar told Paris that talks to appease autonomy-seeking rebels in Kurdistan would continue and that revolutionary guards would be withdrawn from the area.

At The Hague, the World Court announced Feb. 18 as the deadline for Iran to present its defense against the U.S. case on the occupation of the embassy here.



Listening to Chancellor Schmidt's speech yesterday on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are (from left) Mr. Schmidt's wife, Hannelore, and ambassadors Yochanan Meroz of Israel, Sven Backlund of Sweden and Sir Oliver Wright of Britain.

Schmidt Maintains Trips to Russia and East Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

on West Germany as an absolutely reliable ally and friend."

The phrase "in the announced sense" referred to economic sanctions, which Mr. Schmidt said could hurt West Germany. But the expression also seemed to be a way to avoid a statement of support for possible U.S. military action. On Tuesday, at a meeting of members of his party, Mr. Schmidt warned about the dangers of what he termed overreaction in the current crisis.

"We will not allow the curtailment or dismantling of what we've achieved in the last 10 years in defense and détente policy," the chancellor said.

Partially in reply to the Christian Democratic opposition, which has challenged his judgment of the Soviet Union and its intentions, Mr. Schmidt said, "We don't need nervousness, war cries or excited or provocative speeches."

"What we need, instead, is carefully thought-out crisis management. Proceeding quietly is not pussyfooting. Whoever expects a policy of big talk from us in this situation is in error concerning our country's style and intentions."

There must be conversations and contacts with the Soviet Union, the chancellor stressed, and said he planned to go ahead with his visit to President Leonid Brezhnev during

the year. He also said he was ready to meet, as announced, with Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party chief. The advisability of both visits has been challenged by the opposition.

Mr. Schmidt appeared to suggest that détente in Europe was separate from tensions elsewhere when he said that "a surprise situation such as in Afghanistan couldn't happen in Western Europe" because of NATO's early-warning system and the U.S. nuclear commitment to European defense.

On the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the chancellor warned against "unconsidered talk about a geographic expansion of NATO's obligations," which, he said, would not help the countries of the Third World, but instead "create mistrust and damage our alliance."

There was a brief scuffle when one of the officers tried to shield his face from television cameras. A young Afghan tried to help by tossing a blanket over the officer, who had to punch his way free and had his cap knocked off.

Soviet officers in Afghanistan were understood to have complained to Afghan authorities about the almost daily incidents between Soviet soldiers and foreign correspondents filming, photographing and trying to interview them. It has become routine for Soviet troops to arrest correspondents and confiscate film. Reporters usually are held for a couple of hours and released. In some cases troops have fired at the tires of cars carrying correspondents.

The Afghan government has been exercising rigorous censorship. It does not permit journalists to tele-

phone or wire reports out of the country that mention the Soviet presence. Many of the Western journalists' news reports and much of their film have been hand-carried to other countries.

U.S. military analysts in Washington said earlier this week that, contrary to unconfirmed reports from Afghan rebel sources of widespread attacks on the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the Russians had not yet had to mount a major offensive.

In another development, a U.S. official said today that, despite U.S.-Soviet tensions, the Carter administration had approved participation by U.S. scientists alongside Russians in a forum next month in West Germany. The conference in Hamburg will be the first held under the 1975 Helsinki agreement.

The U.S. delegation is to be headed by Philip Handler of the National Academy of Sciences.

The State Department said today that U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson was returning to Moscow immediately to tell the Soviet Union how low its stature in Washington had fallen. Mr. Watson was recalled last month to demonstrate U.S. anger at the Soviet intervention.

A Defense Department spokesman said that five Soviet Navy ships had been sighted steaming southward from the Sea of Japan through the Tsushima strait but that their destination was not known. They include a cruiser, two frigates and two support ships.

The Soviet Navy customarily rotates ships to its Indian Ocean squadron from its Pacific fleet. The U.S. spokesman said that the Russians now have 24 ships in the Indian Ocean.

Meanwhile Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said today that his country, which did not support the Soviet intervention, would strengthen its defenses to face what he said was the most tense international situation since World War II.

He said that Romania would retrain its army and step up the training of militia and paramilitary youth groups to defend national independence and sovereignty. "The international political situation, which can be described as the most tense since World War II, poses the danger of wide-scale military confrontation in the world," he said in a broadcast speech monitored in Vienna.

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In Talks With Israel

Autonomy Proposal Rejected by Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Egyptian negotiators today rejected further consideration of an Israeli proposal to give limited administrative powers to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Egyptians said the plan, which the Israelis presented during a three-day, low-level negotiating session, contained no new ideas and failed to mention judicial and legislative responsibilities.

The hard line taken by the Egyptians this week seemed designed to demonstrate to their Arab critics that Egypt has not sold out the Palestinian cause in the interest of a separate peace with Israel.

Toughest Issues

With Egypt and Israel scheduled to establish diplomatic relations next week, security has been stepped up in Cairo out of fear of terrorist reprisals.

Egypt's refusal to discuss the Israeli plan was also seen as an attempt to force the United States into acting more forcefully to break the stalemate in the eight-month-old Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin concluded their summit meeting in Aswan last week with an

admission that they were unable to make progress on the toughest issues in the talks — the degree of powers to be given to an autonomous self-governing body and whether Arabs in Jerusalem should be allowed to form such an authority. Egypt maintains that East Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank.

Israeli spokesman Dan said the Egyptian position in the week's negotiating session was negative. He added, "We expect the Egyptian attitude to turn to the negative side when we would say no for no's sake."

An Egyptian official, who was not identified, said that the real problem in the talks was the Israeli conception of autonomy. The Palestinians see it as a transitional arrangement in the context of a final settlement, while the Israelis see it as a permanent arrangement, the most important of which is the right to self-determination.

Junta Chief In Salvador Sees Crisis

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Summen believed to be leftist guerrillas killed the manager of a newspaper in the capital yesterday, and the ruling junta said the government was headed for a showdown with the extremists.

A man burst into the restaurant and without saying a word opened fire with a machine gun, killing Julio Quintana, 38, manager. Employees said he then fled with four armed men who had been guarding the entrance to the building.

With leftist violence breaking almost daily, Col. Adolfo Matus, junta commander, said yesterday he would be close to an inevitable confrontation with armed extremists. "The state raises the nation may be led for civil war."

Meanwhile, the People's Revolutionary Army, one of a half-dozen guerrilla groups in the nation, sent a message to local radio stations saying it was delaying "for a better day" the execution of kidnapped vadoran coffee magnate Humberto Hill to allow his family time to raise a \$4-million ransom which the guerrillas have called "war tax."

In the message, the group said had received a letter from the family saying it could not raise cash. Mr. Hill was abducted 31, and until Tuesday, there was public word he was alive or had kidnapped him.

Deadline Extended

The Popular Liberation Front, another leftist guerrilla group, apparently extended its deadline for the execution of South African ambassador Archbishop Desmond Tutu to Feb. 28.

Mr. Tutu was to have been killed Tuesday, the group said. But officials said it appeared the deadline had been extended to more pressure on Mr. Tutu's government to print a guerrilla poster manifesto in 102 countries.

The leftist groups joined last week to battle the mid-military-civilian junta formed by rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero was toppled in an Oct. 15.

In another development, 100 heavily armed members of the People's Revolutionary Army, who were said to be the guerrillas, Salvadoran suburb of San Salvador for about an hour.

Marchais Effigy Stolen

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP) — A group of youths today stole the effigy of French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais from the Champs-Élysées.

The group, which was seen by police, said the effigy was a national symbol of the political situation. Mr. Marchais recently visited Moscow to support the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Government sources said Mr. Marchais was scheduled to appear today because the three had not been replaced. His appearance was to have been followed by a vote of confidence. The Chamber of Representatives voted to demand the presence of the government in Parliament to answer questions about the political situation. Mr. Marchais replied he would face the chamber tomorrow morning.

To Use Nuclear Weapons First

Defector Details Alleged NATO War Plan

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — A senior NATO secretary who defected to East Germany last year said today that the alliance planned to make first use of atomic weapons in any conflict with the Soviet bloc. Small member states would be powerless to stop it, she said.

Ursel Lorenzen, formerly the secretary to the director responsible for theoretical war games at NATO headquarters in Brussels, told a news conference that for 11 years she had watched the development of strategies to start a war and annihilate East European forces with a rapid nuclear strike.

"I was present countless times when high NATO officials and military men confirmed that NATO would most certainly in every case use atomic weapons first," she said.

She said that in theoretical exercises small member states such as Norway and Denmark had objected when their more powerful allies had decided that it was necessary to carry out a nuclear strike but had been pressured to agree.

Miss Lorenzen, 41, said that she had decided to reveal her knowl-



Ursel Lorenzen

edge of the alliance's operations now because of the West's decision last month to station nearly 600 new medium-range missiles in Europe.

Miss Lorenzen defected last year

Hanoi Seen Delaying on Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 17 (Reuters) —

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan may have restrained Vietnam from launching an expected offensive against anti-government guerrillas in Cambodia, a senior Thai military officer said today.

Li. Gen. Som Khataphan, a Supreme Command spokesman, said that the Vietnamese-led forces in Cambodia also may have had trouble locating the positions of Khmer guerrillas in areas near the Thai border.

Vietnamese and Cambodian government forces have been expected for several weeks to launch a major campaign against guerrillas loyal to the Khmer Rouge government driven from power a year ago. Gen. Som said he believed that the offensive had not been carried out because the Soviet Union wanted to ride out international protests against its intervention in Afghanistan last month.

Setback in UN

He said that the fighting between guerrilla and Vietnamese-led forces was largely confined to an area along the border between Poipet and Pailin. It has declined during the last few weeks, he added.

Gen. Som said that this might be because of the diplomatic setback that Hanoi suffered in the United Nations in November when the General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia.

Four armed Vietnamese soldiers were captured while intruding into Thailand's Pongmamon district last Monday, Gen. Som said. More than 300 soldiers have defected or been arrested for intruding into Thailand during the last year.

China Reports Hanoi Raids

PEKING, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — China accused Vietnam today of killing at least four Chinese in shell attacks on Chinese territory this month.

The Chinese news agency said that Vietnamese troops had provoked 14 border incidents in the first 10 days of this month, killing and wounding Chinese frontier guards and civilians.

Mr. Thatcher informed Mr. Sirs of this in a letter today. Mr. Sirs, head of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, had requested a meeting with Mrs. Thatcher.

In the letter, the prime minister said, "I would, of course, be very ready to see you and Mr. Smith but I think it would be useful if you were first to meet the secretary of state for industry and the secretary of state for employment."

U.S. Examines Possibility Of 'Free World Olympics'

(Continued from Page 1)

then have to put up the money to let the Games proceed. Montreal has become a possible site in the eyes of those officials thinking of an alternative set of Games; Prime Minister Joe Clark has already stated his opposition to Canada's participation in the Moscow Olympics.

Sentiment in Western Europe toward boycotting or moving the Games is reported to be mixed, with France, West Germany and Greece reportedly cool.

Although there is precedent for an interruption of the Games — there were no Games in 1916, 1940 and 1944 because of World Wars I and II — U.S. Olympic officials said that they thought that the Afghanistan crisis did not warrant canceling the Games this year. Robert Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said that the International Olympic Committee would not cancel the Games unless there was a "warlike atmosphere in the Gulf."

But Mr. Kane and Mr. Miller have said that they would abide by a decision by the president and

Thatcher Replies To Steel Leaders

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today said she had asked Industry Secretary Keith Joseph and Employment Secretary James Prior to meet with union leaders Bill Sirs and Hector Smith in connection with the continuing strike by steel workers.

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Tehran demonstrators mark first anniversary of the shah's flight by burning his effigy outside U.S. embassy Wednesday.

Zia Describes as 'Peanuts' Reported U.S. Aid Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

pect the United States to send troops to Pakistan [and] it would be foolish on my part to expect that the Americans or Chinese would fight for the freedom of Pakistan."

Frontier Seen Vulnerable

KHYBER PASS, Pakistan, Jan. 17 (UPI) — One day after Gen. Zia vowed that his army would defend Pakistan's borders against Soviet or incursion from Afghanistan, the military governor of the North-West Frontier province said that the Russians could strike here with impunity.

Li. Gen. Fazal e-Haq said yesterday that Pakistan had allowed its western defenses to run down because it had concentrated its armed forces on its eastern border with India. He said that the rugged hills and valleys of this border made Pakistan's radar virtually useless for detecting either low-flying or high-flying planes.

Gen. Fazal commands two infantry divisions — about 20,000 troops as well as another 20,000 frontier forces. The United States has estimated the Soviet strength in Afghanistan at 85,000 troops.

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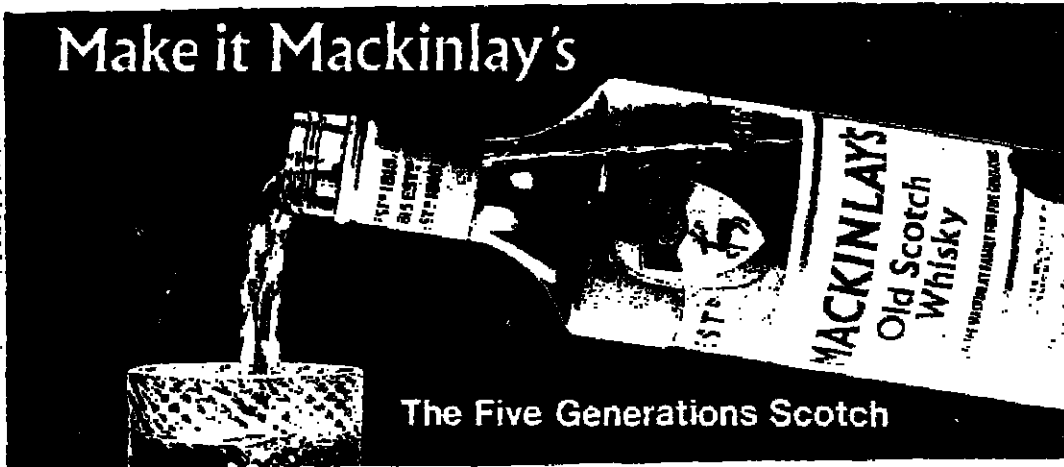
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Traditional Levels

EC Response to Boycott
Exempts Soviet Food Deals

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17 (NYT) — The European Community's response to the Soviet Union's boycott of the Moscow Olympics was to exempt Soviet food deals from the boycott.

The same time, a group of farmers was seeking a Soviet replacement for 60,000 tons of chicken to replace a U.S. transaction into question by President Carter's curtailment of grain shipments in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Both moves were suspended the weekend when the sellers agreed that they risked severe penalties because the European Community planned to withhold subsidies on agricultural products to the Soviet Union as its cooperation with the U.S. waned.

action will by no means all such exports and could be avoided if the Soviet Union is to pay higher prices for

agreement to curb subsidies exporters will not get some subsidies that they usually to bridge the gap between the prices that protected European

charge for their produce the lower world-market prices. subsidies are paid by the Commission in Brussels out of annual budget, financed from customs duties and part of the tax levied by the community. a butter and chicken deals held up because, while the members were debating their use to President Carter's current, the commission temporarily withheld export subsidies. And European butter costing three the world price and European about twice, the exporters the payments to turn a profit.

fact, both sales will probably rough because the foreign min- of the nine Common Market treaties agreed this week on a promise position that basically units them not to increase their to the Soviet Union of any cut off by the United States, or states for it, above traditional

the Common Market could 100,000 tons of subsidized to the Soviet Union last year, can certainly sell as much this year. And the small sale will probably get the day that it needs for the same on.

Less Than Shortfall

under the EEC formula, the sales will also be a million of grain to the Soviet Union their expected surplus of 7 on to 8 million tons this year, that will be considerably less the expected shortfall of 17 on tons in Soviet requirements.

EC Considers Energy Tax

to Cut Oil Use, Imports

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP) — An energy tax to reduce oil consumption and raise market financing is under consideration within the EEC Commission in Brussels, Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner said today.

Brunner, here for the European Parliament session, said the tax was at an early stage of development.

He said a tax would help the unity pursue three aims: reducing energy consumption, cutting costs and finding alternatives to oil.

Brunner said, "We think it is the present condition of the market to display greater solidarity."

He said the tax would be used by the 13-member community this month or next, but it is not certain that it would be adopted.

the commission accepts the tax will be placed before the European Council for a decision.

sources said the proposals being worked out in Commissioner Roy Jenkins' office, Mr. Brunner's. Mr. Jenkins is expected to be in the last year four-year mandate the commission should be seen to be concrete action to back up previous more general suggestions.

an inflation 19.8% (IE, Jan. 17 (Reuters)) — Italian prices rose by 1.6 percent last month, bringing the rate of inflation for the whole of last year to 19.8 percent, the statistics institute announced today.

MARRIAGE NOTICE

Mrs. Marcel C. Wallace of Paris, France and Dr. Robert J. Speaker of New York City are happy to announce their marriage on December 28th 1979 at the city of New York, U.S.A. 48, rue Paul-Valery, Paris 24 West 55 Street New York City 10022.



OPPOSES BOYCOTT — Marty Glickman holds photo of himself and Jesse Owens, star of the 1936 Berlin Olympics, in his New York office. Glickman, a sportsman, says he and a teammate — apparently because they were Jewish — were scratched by U.S. coaches from their event in Berlin. But he believes strongly in the Olympics and opposes a U.S. boycott of the Moscow Games "short of war."

Private Concern Was to Sell 10,000 Guns

Major Dealer Linked to U.S. Arms Case

By Susan Heller Anderson

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Samuel Cummings, one of the world's largest private arms dealers, confirmed in an interview today that his company had been prepared to sell 10,000 machine guns to a New York City dealer posing as a Latin American revolutionary.

The detective, one of a pair whose evidence resulted in the arrest of two Americans on gun-running charges in New York on Dec. 22, inspected and tested the weapons here Dec. 14 at the 200,000-square-foot factory and warehouse of Interarms, a Monaco corporation of which Mr. Cummings is the sole owner.

Mr. Cummings, 52, a Philadelphia native, is a resident of Monte Carlo and took Irish citizenship in 1972.

The two Americans, Frank Terpil and George Korkala, were arrested after allegedly accepting a \$56,000 down payment from the detectives on the weapons — obsolete MK-2 and MK-3 Sten guns. Interarms has a large stock of these machine guns among its inventory of small arms in its warehouse in Manchester.

The firm buys surplus stock from governments, then rebuilds and resells the weapons under British government permits. Interarms is considered by government and police experts here and on the Continent to be the largest non-governmental

replenish funds for community policies nearing exhaustion because of the rising cost of its farm policy, which takes about three-quarters of its budget.

Doubts about whether the commission will approve the plan focus on fears that it could damage the community's already poor economic growth, just over 3 percent in 1979 and forecast at about 2 percent this year.

In Brussels, commission officials said a tax of two European units of account (\$2.80) on every ton of oil imported would bring the community billions of dollars.

Tito Reportedly Opposing

Amputation; Leg Worsens

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Jan. 17 (WP) — The condition of President Tito's left leg worsened further today, according to Yugoslav sources, the 87-year-old leader was strongly resisting medical advice that the leg should be amputated.

Marshal Tito's reported opposition leaves his eight-man medical team with the choice of overriding him or allowing possible gangrene to set in and spread to other parts of his body.

Surgeons last weekend failed in an attempt to bypass a blood clot in the leg with an artificial duct.

Despite an optimistic gloss to the terse daily medical statements, most Yugoslavs believe their ruler for the past 35 years to be fighting for his life.

Arrangements for a smooth transition of power are in hand, and the country is in a general state of alert against attempts to exploit the situation either by pro-Soviet groups or extreme nationalist exiles in the West.

Meanwhile, officials here have said they have been embarrassed by Western speculation over the possibility of a Soviet move against Yugoslavia after Marshal Tito's death.

One Communist Party member commented: "These reports only do us a disservice. They irritate the Russians at a time when they are irritated enough already. The Soviets are watching Western reaction very closely — and this is allowing them to pose as defenders of Yugoslavia."

The reaction reflects Belgrade's

ment dealer in small arms for military use.

According to sources in the arms trade, the New York detective was brought to Mr. Cummings' facility by Robin Braid-Taylor, a London-based arms dealer. "If the dealer's client had produced the proper papers and the British government issued an export license, the deal would have gone through," Mr. Cummings said. Mr. Braid-Taylor could not be reached for comment.

At the time of the Dec. 14 visit, Mr. Cummings was not in England, but the guns were shown and demonstrated to the two men by Hamilton Spence, the managing director of Interarms. "We have lots of inspections that never work out," Mr. Cummings said. "It's the same as a car dealer — you must show your products."

According to police sources here, Interarms has not violated the law, nor is the firm implicated in allegedly illegal transactions by Mr. Terpil and Mr. Korkala, who are free on \$100,000 bail awaiting trial in New York. They are charged with conspiracy, criminal possession of weapons and other charges carrying a maximum 25-year prison term. The pair allegedly sold arms to the Palestine Liberation Organization and to Idi Amin, the deposed dictator of Uganda, through a Libyan-financed organization.

The Manchester police, working in cooperation with Scotland Yard, questioned Mr. Spence on the identity of the visitors. "Other than that, absolutely no one has been in contact with us," Mr. Cummings said, "either here or in our (Alexandria) Virginia office." He also asserted that neither Mr. Terpil nor Mr. Korkala had accompanied the detective and that Interarms had never dealt with either of the arrested men.

2d Contact Denied

He further denied that the deal came to his firm through a second intermediary, Ralph Warren. Mr. Warren, 67, a retired British Army lieutenant colonel, had been mentioned by British police sources as having put Mr. Braid-Taylor in contact with Interarms.

Mr. Cummings acknowledged a long association with Mr. Warren dating from the beginning of Interarms' British-based operations in the late 1950s. But he said that he

complex relationship with Moscow and its ambivalent attitude toward the West. Yugoslav Communists, who broke away from the Soviet bloc in 1948, welcome international attention and support — but with the proviso that they are not associated with any overtly anti-Soviet campaign.

Marshal Tito is also reported to have refused an offer by the U.S. heart specialist Michael DeBakey for intensive care in Houston. A complicating factor is that Marshal Tito is also reported to be suffering from arteriosclerosis and diabetes. After the failure of last weekend's operation, it is believed that surgeons want to wait at least a week before operating again.

The president's younger brother, Slavko, was a victim of arteriosclerosis, and lived for several years after the amputation of both legs. He died in 1973 at the age of 75.

Most foreign observers believe that in the event of the president's death, the immediate transition would proceed fairly smoothly. His functions as head of state and president of the Yugoslav League of Communists would be taken over by collective bodies chaired in such of the country's eight republics and autonomous regions.

How long that elaborate mechanism will work is questionable. There is already talk that the concept of collective leadership will have to be supplemented by the guiding hand of one or more party veterans.

Earlier this month, in reporting a government reshuffling, an official dispatch admitted that Fidel Castro's Marxist revolution had had its problems recently. It said the country's internal situation "reflected administrative deficiencies and signs of weakening in the working discipline of some sectors."

Believed Mr. Warren to be in the United States at the time of the Dec. 14 visit by the New York detective and Mr. Braid-Taylor.

But Mr. Warren, said to be vacationing in Florida at his daughter's home until the end of February, apparently did not leave Britain until Dec. 17, three days after the visit to Interarms.

Mr. Cummings also indicated that the value of the machine guns in question, reported to be \$2 million, was highly inflated. "We sell those things for around \$33 each," Mr. Cummings said, which would make the proposed sale total \$330,000.

Industry Reaction

Several industry spokesmen denounced the rules, saying that they would impose insupportable costs on industry and calling them excessively restrictive. At least two business groups, the American Industrial Health Council and the Society of the Plastics Industry, said they would sue in federal court for a review of the rules. So far, no group has said it would seek an injunction blocking the rules from taking effect.

Mark de Bernardo, a labor relations attorney for the Chamber of

Residents of Nevada, Utah
Uneasy About MX Missiles

By Richard Burr

ELY, Nev., Jan. 17 (NYT) — Having convinced President Carter of the need to build a mobile intercontinental missile, the Air Force has embarked on the more difficult task of selling the project to citizens whose lives would be most affected by the new strategic weapon — the hard-bitten and independent residents of eastern Nevada and central Utah.

In the first of several town meetings scheduled to be held in the two states during the next three weeks, 900 citizens of Nevada's White Pine County filed into the Ely High School gym Tuesday night to listen to a team of Air Force generals and Pentagon civilians make its case for the missile, known as the MX.

The Washington team, headed by Antonia Chaves, the Air Force deputy secretary, faced more than three hours of tough questions and sometimes emotional statements from the floor. It was clear that county farmers, ranchers and miners had qualms about living with the MX.

"What in Washington is considered just worthless desert for deploying the missiles is actually a delicate ecological balance which supports ranchers and herders," said Jeffrey Gardner, speaking for the county farm bureau. Other farmers echoed that view, one said that along with the MX would come "more people, more crime and more pollution."

The missile, which the Air Force wants to begin deploying in 1986, would be designed to escape Soviet nuclear attack by shuttling along a series of roads and periodically moving in and out of concrete launch shelters.

47 Valleys

After extensive studies, the Air Force, which wants to build 200 MX missiles, decided last year that 47 valleys in the arid, sparsely populated terrain of the Utah-Nevada intermountain region would provide ideal sites for the \$33-billion project. But under law the Air Force cannot deploy the missile until it has completed a statement on environmental impact.

Economic and ecological con-

Cuba Encourages Critics in Press

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17 (UPI) — The Cuban Communist Party has urged the country's press to criticize national "defects and bungling," the official Cuban news agency reported yesterday.

In an unusual call for increased journalistic freedom, a document released by the party's central committee said press criticism "not only aids us in correcting defects and bungling, but if it is well done and profound it helps to search out the causes of problems that are being repeated in many areas." The dispatch was monitored here.

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U.S. Carrier in Tow After Breaking Down

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Jan. 17 (AP) — The U.S. Navy amphibious assault helicopter carrier Okinawa has broken down in the mid-Pacific and is being towed here, the Navy said yesterday.

The 18,000-ton Okinawa, en route from San Diego for amphibious exercises before joining the 7th Fleet in the Western Pacific, developed an engineering problem about 800 miles from the mainland, a Navy spokesman said.

U.S. Sets Rules on Carcinogen Exposure

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall announced yesterday the federal government's first comprehensive rules to protect workers from exposure to cancer-causing substances on the job.

The long-awaited rules were prepared by the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which had been criticized by labor unions and others for moving too slowly in regulating workplace carcinogens, after years of study and hearings that produced 250,000 pages of testimony.

Industry spokesmen quickly attacked the new rules, charging that they were unclear, excessively rigid and would impose a heavy cost on business.

Under the new regulations, the Labor Department will publish a list of 500 substances for which there is strong evidence that they are a cause of cancer in workers.

In its nine years of existence, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has managed to regulate only 20 workplace carcinogens. Eula Bingham, director of the agency, said yesterday that the new rules would permit at least 10 such substances to be regulated each year.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has compiled a list of more than 2,500 potential cancer-causing agents used by U.S. industry.

The new regulations will be published Tuesday in the Federal Register and will go into effect April 22 if not blocked by court action.

Industry spokesmen denounced the rules, saying that they would impose insupportable costs on industry and calling them excessively restrictive. At least two business groups, the American Industrial Health Council and the Society of the Plastics Industry, said they would sue in federal court for a review of the rules. So far, no group has said it would seek an injunction blocking the rules from taking effect.

Mark de Bernardo, a labor relations attorney for the Chamber of

Commerce of the United States, said that the new rules were "another case of regulatory extremism." He added that "the impact on industry could be devastating" and involve capital and operating costs of tens of billions of dollars.

The following are some of the major features of the new rules:

• Tests on animals, supported by other data, will be relied on for evidence that a substance causes cancer. The government will not "wait for a body count of dead or seriously ill workers" before acting, Dr. Bingham said.

• Potential carcinogens will be divided into two categories with category 1 including substances

which, scientific evaluation indicates, pose a grave danger of cancer to workers and category 2 for which there is evidence suggestive of the danger of cancer.

• Employers must reduce exposure of workers to the category 1 substances to "the lowest feasible level," primarily through engineering and work-practice controls. If there is a suitable substitute, the cancer-causing agent may be banned entirely.

• Category 2 chemicals would be subject to additional testing. But the secretary of labor could issue "temporary emergency standards" governing the use of suspected carcinogens in either category.

• "Risk assessments" would be made of workplace carcinogens on the basis of the number of workers exposed as well as the potency of the substance itself. The economic impact of regulations would also be assessed.

• Panels of government scientists would review the regulations to assure that there has been adequate evaluation.

• Not Seeking "Zero Exposure"

Dr. Bingham stressed that the government was not striving for a "risk-free work environment" or a "zero exposure level for carcinogens."

"We are not in the business of demanding the impossible or shutting down industries," she said. "What we are responsible for, within these parameters of technological and economic feasibility, is protecting workers to the maximum extent possible. That is what our cancer policy is all about."

The new regulations are likely to add to the controversy that has swirled around the safety agency since it was formed nine years ago. Labor officials and others have charged that it has been lax in protecting workers. But business and industry assert that it has unnecessarily interfered in the marketplace and imposed heavy, inflationary economic burdens on employers.

New York State Is Hit by Quake

PEEKSKILL, N.Y., Jan. 17 (UPI) — A minor earthquake jarred the area around a nuclear power plant serving New York City shortly before dawn today, rattling windows and startling residents, but causing no apparent property damage.

The quake, reported by residents as loud booms, tripped seismic instruments at the Indian Point nuclear power plant in Buchanan, two miles southeast of Peekskill, a spokesman said. No damage was reported at the nuclear plant, which serves New York City and its northern suburbs.

Scientists at the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory near Palisades, N.Y., said that preliminary data put the focus of the quake at a few miles northeast of Peekskill. They could not immediately determine the magnitude of the quake, but said it was shallow and near the surface.

Robert Krueger, the State Department special coordinator for Mexican affairs, said, "It's a matter of our sharing our abundance with them in hopes they will share their abundance with us."

President Carter threw U.S. grain markets into turmoil two weeks ago when he embargoed the planned sale of 17 million tons to the Russians in retaliation for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The government later agreed to buy the grain to keep prices from plummeting, it plans to give some to needy countries, but has been searching for other means of disposal.

After a long price dispute, Mexican exports of grain to the United States resumed Tuesday. That day, Mexican Secretary of Commerce Jorge de la Vega arrived here for grain talks, and an agreement was reached quickly. Yesterday's agreement means Mexico will buy about 7 million tons of U.S. farm products this year — a million tons more than anticipated and twice last year's figure.

Mexico is stepping up purchases because a drought and early frost severely reduced its 1979 harvest. Mr. de la Vega said U.S. grain reserves are approaching their highest levels since the 1960s because last year's harvest reached a record 7.76 billion bushels — bigger than previously reported — the Agriculture Department disclosed yesterday.

Police Official Killed in Athens

ATHENS, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Pandelis Petrou, 49, the deputy chief of Greece's riot police, was ambushed and killed yesterday, along with his driver, police said.

They said that leaflets were found at the scene signed by "Nov. 17," a radical group that claimed responsibility for the assassination of Athens CIA station chief Richard Welch in 1975 and two police superintendents in 1977.

Witnesses said one vehicle blocked Mr. Petrou's car while the gunmen left another car and fired at least 12 shots at the police chief and his driver.

Seoul Court Seeking Jail for Ex-President

SEOUL, Jan. 17 (AP) — Military prosecutors yesterday demanded that former President Yun Po Sun be jailed for three years for allegedly attending an anti-government rally here last November, court sources said today. The rally was billed as a wedding ceremony.

The prosecution also sought prison terms for 16 other defendants allegedly present at the rally in violation of martial law, the sources said. The demands came during the second day of a trial that was open only to the members of the defendants' families and Korean newsmen accredited by the Defense Ministry.

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To Prevent Job-Related Cancer

U.S. Sets Rules on Carcinogen Exposure

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall announced yesterday the federal government's first comprehensive rules to protect workers from exposure to cancer-causing substances on the job.

The long-awaited rules were prepared by the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which had been criticized by labor unions and others for moving too slowly in regulating workplace carcinogens, after years of study and hearings that produced 250,000 pages of testimony.

Industry spokesmen quickly attacked the new rules, charging that they were unclear, excessively rigid and would impose a heavy cost on business.

Under the new regulations, the Labor Department will publish a list of 500 substances for which there is strong evidence that they are a cause of cancer in workers.

In its nine years of existence, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has managed to regulate only 20 workplace carcinogens. Eula Bingham, director of the agency, said yesterday that the new rules would permit at least 10 such substances to be regulated each year.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has compiled a list of more than 2,500 potential cancer-causing agents used by U.S. industry.

The new regulations will be published Tuesday in the Federal Register and will go into effect April 22 if not blocked by court action.

Industry spokesmen denounced the rules, saying that they would impose insupportable costs on industry and calling them excessively restrictive. At least two business groups, the American Industrial Health Council and the Society of the Plastics Industry, said they would sue in federal court for a review of the rules. So far, no group has said it would seek an injunction blocking the rules from taking effect.

Mark de Bernardo, a labor relations attorney for the Chamber of

Commerce of the United States, said that the new rules were "another case of regulatory extremism." He added that "the impact on industry could be devastating" and involve capital and operating costs of tens of billions of dollars.

The following are some of the major features of the new rules:

• Tests on animals, supported by other data, will be relied on for evidence that a substance causes cancer. The government will not "wait for a body count of dead or seriously ill workers" before acting, Dr. Bingham said.

• Potential carcinogens will be divided into two categories with category 1 including substances

which, scientific evaluation indicates, pose a grave danger of cancer to workers and category 2 for which there is evidence suggestive of the danger of cancer.

• Employers must reduce exposure of workers to the category 1 substances to "the lowest feasible level," primarily through engineering and work-practice controls. If there is a suitable substitute, the cancer-causing agent may be banned entirely.

• Category 2 chemicals would be subject to additional testing. But the secretary of labor could issue "temporary emergency standards" governing the use of suspected carcinogens in either category.

• "Risk assessments" would be made of workplace carcinogens on the basis of the number of workers exposed as well as the potency of the substance itself. The economic impact of regulations would also be assessed.

• Panels of government scientists would review the regulations to assure that there has been adequate evaluation.

• Not Seeking "Zero Exposure"

Dr. Bingham stressed that the government was not striving for a "risk-free work environment" or a "zero exposure level for carcinogens."

"We are not in the business of demanding the impossible or shutting down industries," she said. "What we are responsible for, within these parameters of technological and economic feasibility, is protecting workers to the maximum extent possible. That is what our cancer policy is all about."

The new regulations are likely to add to the controversy that has swirled around the safety agency since it was formed nine years ago. Labor officials and others have charged that it has been lax in protecting workers. But business and industry assert that it has unnecessarily interfered in the marketplace and imposed heavy, inflationary economic burdens on employers.

New York State Is Hit by Quake

PEEKSKILL, N.Y., Jan. 17 (UPI) — A minor earthquake jarred the area around a nuclear power plant serving New York City shortly before dawn today, rattling windows and startling residents, but causing no apparent property damage.

The quake, reported by residents as loud booms, tripped seismic instruments at the Indian Point nuclear power plant in Buchanan, two miles southeast of Peekskill, a spokesman said. No damage was reported at the nuclear plant, which serves New York City and its northern suburbs.

Scientists at the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory near Palisades, N.Y., said that preliminary data put the focus of the quake at a few miles northeast of Peekskill. They could not immediately determine the magnitude of the quake, but said it was shallow and near the surface.

Robert Krueger, the State Department special coordinator for Mexican affairs, said, "It's a matter of our sharing our abundance with them in hopes they will share their abundance with us."

President Carter threw U.S. grain markets into turmoil two weeks ago when he embargoed the planned sale of 17 million tons to the Russians in retaliation for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The government later agreed to buy the grain to keep prices from plummeting, it plans to give some to needy countries, but has been searching for other means of disposal.

After a long price dispute, Mexican exports of grain to the United States resumed Tuesday. That day, Mexican Secretary of Commerce Jorge de la Vega arrived here for grain talks, and an agreement was reached quickly. Yesterday's agreement means Mexico will buy about 7 million tons of U.S. farm products this year — a million tons more than anticipated and twice last year's figure.

Mexico is stepping up purchases because a drought and early frost severely reduced its 1979 harvest. Mr. de la Vega said U.S. grain reserves are approaching their highest levels since the 1960s because last year's harvest reached a record 7.76 billion bushels — bigger than previously reported — the Agriculture Department disclosed yesterday.

Police Official Killed in Athens

ATHENS, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Pandelis Petrou, 49, the deputy chief of Greece's riot police, was ambushed and killed yesterday, along with his driver, police said.

They said that leaflets were found at the scene signed by "Nov. 17," a radical group that claimed responsibility for the assassination of Athens CIA station chief Richard Welch in 1975 and two police superintendents in 1977.

Witnesses said one vehicle blocked Mr. Petrou's car while the gunmen left another car and fired at least 12 shots at the police chief and his driver.

Seoul Court Seeking Jail for Ex-President

SEOUL, Jan. 17 (AP) — Military prosecutors yesterday demanded that former President Yun Po Sun be jailed for three years for allegedly attending an anti-government rally here last November, court sources said today. The rally was billed as a wedding ceremony.

The prosecution also sought prison terms for 16 other defendants allegedly present at the rally in violation of martial law, the sources said. The demands came during the second

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Weekend

The Vikings Are Coming!



Pieces from the upcoming Vikings show at the British Museum, from top right: Carved antler Viking head, with nose-piece, from Sigtuna, Sweden; silver crucifix with mustachioed Christ, from Trondheim, Norway; silver bowl with ornamental band of elongated animal figures, from Lilla Valla, Sweden; serpent armlet of silver gilt and niello, with intricately modeled head and scales, from Udum, Sweden.

Another discovery was a silver reliquary, crafted in Scotland but owned by a Copenhagen museum. "I opened it for the first time since it had come into the museum in the 19th century," Wilson says. "and found the bones of saints, wrapped in medieval silk." Both neck ring and reliquary will be among the exhibits.

Not all the treasures that Wilson hoped for will be in London. "I particularly wanted some of the wood from a ship burial from Norway," he says, but questions of conservation ruled out travel. A decorated ax from Denmark met with the same objection. "But we have most of what we wanted."

Wilson's interest in the Vikings dates back to his boyhood on the Isle of Man, a repository of Viking artifacts. A minister's son, he studied archaeology at Cambridge and in Sweden. (His wife Eva comes from Stockholm, and they have two children.) He has worked in other areas of archaeology — currently, for example, he is writing a book on barbarian art in Europe. But Wilson's taste for the Vikings has grown steadily since he began concentrating on them 15 years ago.

Scholars of antiquities, Wilson explains, take either the Nordic or Mediterranean route. "I like Scandinavia, the country, the people, the food — and the archaeology," he declares. "I hate pottery and, luckily for me, the Scandinavians didn't go in for it."

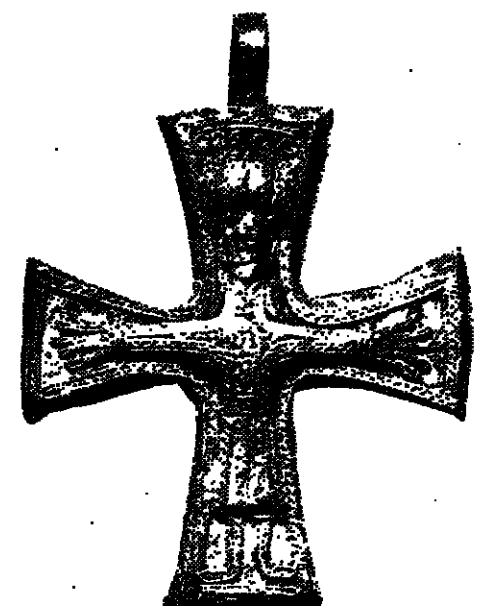
Wilson, who served a 10-year stint as an assistant keeper at the British Museum, was a professor at University College here and a director of its Scandinavian studies department when he was recruited by the museum. As head of an institution with more than 1,000 employees and an annual budget of approximately \$12 million, he has obviously abandoned the ivory tower of academia. "It was a conscious choice," he says. "I felt that I could do something on the administrative side." Effective administration, he adds, "is a matter of taking decisions, setting priorities. And once you've made a decision, there's no use shilly-shallying."

While his arrival at Great Russell Street has not signaled any radical changes of policy — an institution as large and venerable as the British Museum is not easily shifted — Wilson is gradually making his mark as director. For 1982 he has scheduled an exhibition on postwar British archaeology that will, he says, be the largest show in the museum's history. On a more modest scale, but perhaps representing a greater break with tradition, is a forthcoming exhibition on modern American prints and drawings, from Whistler to the present. It is an unusually contemporary note for the British Museum.

"We are tending to collect in the modern area now," Wilson notes. "We are a universal museum and must keep collecting things that are reasonably modern. We have lagged in some areas, have bought in fits and starts."

Among the museum's recent acquisitions are a pygmy hut (purchased during a museum-funded shopping spree last year in Africa), Mexican peasant art bought in a market and European peasant costumes that were worn as recently as 25 years ago — or, as Wilson puts it, "in the pre-plastic age."

Such purchases, which bring the museum's collection into modern times and have the added virtue of being relatively inexpensive, are likely to continue under Wilson. "I'd like to do a lot more of this," says the director, who evidently views it as a way of preserving modern artifacts for future generations. "We haven't got much time left before we all drive Volkswagens, before we're all international."



by Sandra Salmans

LONDON — The Vikings are coming. On Feb. 14 what has been billed as "the most comprehensive and spectacular exhibition ever mounted on the Vikings" will begin a five-month run here at the Museum, then transfer to the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

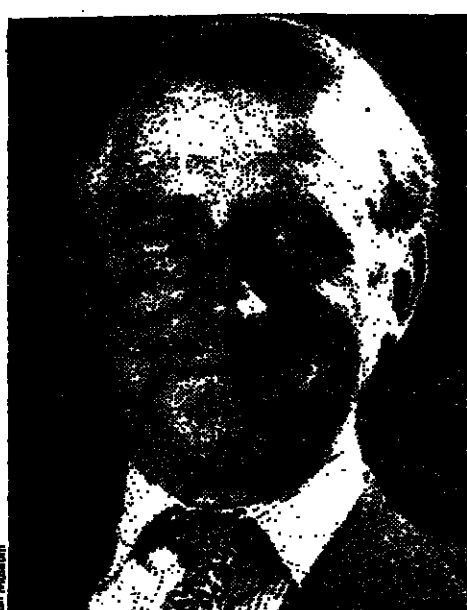
farch, Magnus Magnusson, the TV personality from Iceland, will narrate the BBC's 10-part, "Vikings" (later to be shown on television in America). An estimated 100 books about the Scandinavian sea-warrior being published or reprinted to coincide with the exhibition, and manufacturers are out merchandising ranging from cutouts of boats to \$100 replicas of Viking jewelry.

man who is spearheading this ferocious is Dr. David Wilson, 48, the short, red, mild-mannered director of the British Museum and a leading authority on Viking art. Since his appointment as director years ago, Wilson has immersed himself in organizing this show — one of the museum's largest and costliest.

more than 500 exhibits — armor, jewelry, leatherwork — from 40 institutions in eight countries (Germany, Ireland and as well as Scandinavia), "it will take up a normal amount of space," says Wilson. He interviewed in his long, book-filled wing of the museum. The price tag, at \$500,000 to \$1 million — "not all are in yet" — is also of blockbuster proportions. Up to 500,000 visitors are expected charter tours of the Vikings' des-

trying to correct the popular image of the Vikings that sells everything from butter to beer in the U.K. and Scandinavia," says Wilson. "The Vikings weren't simply robbers and rapists, but magnificent craftsmen, jewelers and traders who struck their own coins."

Wilson, according to his colleagues, is uniquely qualified to tell the Vikings' story. "Very few archaeologists have a grasp of all the related disciplines," notes James Graham-Campbell, a lecturer in medieval archaeology and former Wilson student who served as consultant to the



Dr. David Wilson, the British Museum director who organized "Vikings!"

show. "While his main personal contributions have been in the study of art styles and ornamental metal work, Dr. Wilson is familiar with history, numismatics and place names."

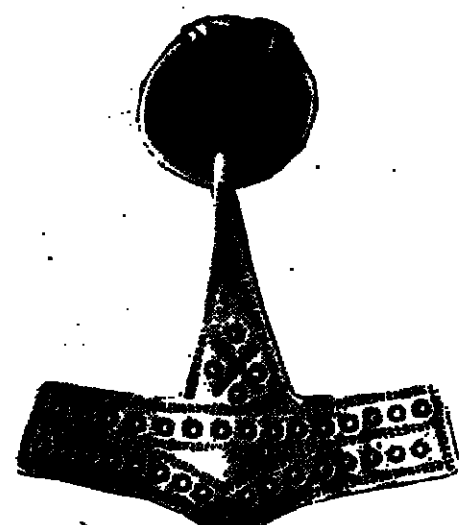
It was New York's Met that first mooted the idea of a Vikings exhibition in the early '70s. British enthusiasm for the undertaking was raised by its excavations in York, one of the Vikings' major ports outside Scandinavia. But the project failed to make any headway until Wilson was appointed and, as he wryly puts it, "got lumbered with it." The two museums, in a unique arrangement, became partners, but the British Museum's expertise on Vikings soon shifted the project headquarters to London.

Most major exhibitions now involve elaborate international negotiations to borrow important pieces from owners. But rarely have they been more delicate or protracted than those for the Vikings show. "We are borrowing national treasures from Scandinavia's period of greatness," Wilson explains. "About 60 percent of the pieces have never been shown outside Scandinavia before. For the museums to part with these pieces for more than a year is a major sacrifice. It is very unlikely that the countries will ever let them go again."

Wilson, who speaks most of the Scandinavian languages, laid much of the groundwork in negotiations that, he says, "were very awkward at times." Although he seeks to minimize all the string-pulling, he admits that he has "a fair number of contacts in Scandinavia." The best contact of all was the Nordic Council, an inter-governmental body for Scandinavia that gave the exhibition \$150,000, its first big grant outside Scandinavia, and a lot of help in dealing with recalcitrant museum directors.

The British Museum's enormous collection was another powerful bargaining tool; it lends its important seventh-century Sutton Hoo ship-burial finds to the Statens Historiska Museum

in Stockholm for the duration of the Vikings show. As Wilson puts it, "It's part of the give-and-take of museum negotiations." The Scandinavian museums have not been big borrowers in



Silver amulet of Thor's battle-hammer was worn to protect its original owner.

the past, but Wilson thinks the British can expect more requests in the future.

For Wilson, the travail of negotiations has been tempered by the pleasure of seeing some Viking treasures for the first time. "I was in Denmark a couple of years ago to prepare the exhibition, and the director of the national museum said, 'I've got something for you,' he recalls. "He brought out a massive gold neck ring that came down to here" — pointing halfway down his chest.

hoo-Choo and Other Names John Train Can't Forget

by Lewis Grossberger

NEW YORK — John Train was once at Harvard studying comparative literature. Reading a copy of Collier's one day, he came across a man named Meow. This was in a column about le with odd names.

lumn went on to give the following ex-odd given names for women: Chlorine, Dimette, Faucette, Larceny, Mecca, and Zippa. A methodical man, Train one of the little black notebooks he carried and wrote them all down. Later, one of Harvard's most distinguished, Howard Mumford Jones, he told out Mr. Katz Meow. Jones replied that once known as Miss Magnetic Love, he it down in his notebook.

ed by this occurrence (as he puts it), nt off to lunch with a man named d recited the entire tale. Gregg, postcard from an uncle in South Carolina wrote that his landlady was named lachiny Caddy Yankee Pankie Devil-Irishman Garrison. This made Train izzzy, but he managed to get the note and record it.

happened on the same day. an absolute stunner for facts. The fol- a samples from his book "True Re- Occurrences":

ten 700 love letters to his girl friend over the past two years trying to get her to marry him. "His persistence finally brought results."

"A newspaper reported yesterday the girl has become engaged to the postman who faithfully delivered all the letters — United Press."

The offices of Train, Smith Counsel, the investment firm of which John Train is president, seem made largely of glass. They are on the 41st floor of a building on Park Avenue. At dusk, everyone at Train, Smith suddenly rush over to the west side of the office to watch the sky go red over New Jersey. Other times, a person sitting in his own office may look into almost anyone else's. All this may possibly make up for the time John Train was a sergeant in the Pentagon writing speeches in an office with no windows at all.

He has in his office now what looks like an abstract wooden sculpture. In fact, he says, it is the forelock (or lock) of a gondola. He also has a framed photo showing the mayor of Florence, thanking President Johnson and other officials for American relief efforts during that city's flood. "Everyone looks cheerful and gay and the reason is that they can't understand a word he's saying," says Train, who is also in the photo. He was acting as translator. He speaks six languages, or possibly seven. His first wife was Florentine. Their youngest daughter was born during the flood and Train thought of naming her Fluvvia, which is flood in Italian. He restrained himself and today she is Lisa. Not one of his children has a remarkable name. Brendan Gill, the New Yorker theater critic, has publicly claimed that Train himself was known to intimates from childhood as Johnnie Choo-Choo. "Complete invention," says Train. "All trains are, of course, called choo-choo but me much less than most of them."



office wall. The bills are Hungarian and the largest denomination is a trillion-pengo bill. Trillion. "That reminds you how life is," says Train. The bills were printed during the Hungarian hyperinflation of 1946-47, the worst ever. Train once met a man who was there then and who said that he remembered having a trillion-pengo note — he used it to buy two pears.

After years of filling little black notebooks, Train finally just decided the hell with it and got a job printer in Connecticut to print up his annotated list of funny names in books. He gave them away for Christmas presents. This was 12

or 13 years ago. The work came to the attention of the publisher Clarkson-N. Potter, which eventually brought it out under the title, "Remarkable Names of Real People." Later came "True Remarkable Occurrences" and "Even More Remarkable Names." The books are quite small and funny and Train contemplates more. He is thinking of compiling one on remarkable words and another on remarkable delusions.

Train makes this bald assertion: "I have the extremely specialized distinction of being the only founder of the Paris Review who does not claim to be the only founder of the Paris Review. All the others say they did it alone."

Apparently, the details of this historic sounding claim are forever lost in a dim half-world of myth. We do know that it took place in the early '50s, when, according to Train, "it was generally agreed that the best thing you could do was start a literary magazine in Paris. It seems like a strange thing, but I promise you it is true."

Train was the first managing editor of the Paris Review. After a while, publishing a literary magazine seemed a bit thin and Train went into finance. He is still there.

Train insists that finance is interesting. "The psychological moods are so extraordinary," he says. "The stock market, strange as this may seem, is the encephalogram of the human race. It's how the human race is feeling about things at the time."

What they do at Train, Smith is sit around managing family investment portfolios. Train takes this quite seriously, even thinks of it as a career. The little books about the remarkable? Those are "just things that come along. They are extremely low on my list of priorities," he claims.

Train now gives you invaluable investment advice. Pay heed. "You have to get a profound

sense that the whole world goes bananas regularly and with extreme conviction. That's the first thing that one has to have a feeling for in the investment business. It's a very hard sense to get. It takes years and years to do."

Train sincerely believes that the free-form nutty name is the only indigenous American art form. "That really is true — these astounding crazy names like Heidi Yum Yum Gluck or T. Fud Pucker Tucker." He doesn't even mention Immaculate Conception Finkelstein.

Sometimes the names come alive. In "Names I" Train gave a few unauthenticated ones and appealed for confirmations. After some months a postcard arrived, stating: "Heidi Yum-Yum Gluck lives." It was from none other. Train listed her in "Names II," with this explanatory footnote: "Mr. Gluck pere, infatuated by Gilbert and Sullivan, named his son Nanka, after Nanki-poo, another character from 'The Mikado.'" It turned out that Heidi Yum-Yum Gluck is an artist from Brooklyn who was in, fact giving a show on 75th Street, only two blocks from where Train lives.

Anything interesting in your current little black notebook? Train is asked. "Yes," he says leaning through it. "Here's one called Dictoselium Discodemum. This is a microorganism that exists in a cloud of monocellular colonies around rotting trees and similar environments. And every now and again they reorganize themselves into a little grub."

diffusing its life as a group of disconnected monocellular organisms.

Train puts down his little black notebook.

"Extraordinary, isn't it?" he says quietly.

"Amazing."

How old is Train? "Fifty," says Train. "No, actually, I'm 51. I must be 51. I was born in 1928."

What does Train look like? "He is a slight figure," says George Plimpton, "with a long, quiet, melancholy face. It is a scholar's face."

Plimpton wrote that in his preface to his friend's "True Remarkable Occurrences." The preface to "Names I" was written by S. J. Perelman, who wrote that names like Supaporn Poppattana and Sistine Madonna McClung had such a distinct lyrical rhythm that they could be used to chant oneself to sleep.

He did not write that Train has white hair and pale blue eyes, but he does. He also has a regular column on investing for Forbes magazine. He comes from an old New England family whose first members arrived from Scotland in 1640. His father, Arthur Train, wrote hundreds of Saturday Evening Post stories about a shrewd old Yankee lawyer named Ephraim Tutt. John Train amused himself climbing Alps and sailing off the Maine coast. He smiles occasionally.

Without any further excuse, here are eight more remarkable Train names: Positive Wassermann Johnson, T. Hee, Zoda Viola Klomiz Gatzola, Zipher Spittle, Zowie Bowie, Oafy Goodly Bowman, Magdalena Babbiejack and Herman Sherman Berman.

The obscene ones in the book are even better. Finally, an item from Train's "True Remarkable Occurrences":

"In 1895 there were only two cars in the whole state of Ohio. They collided."

1980 In Washington Post

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Vienna's English Theater (tel. 42.12.60) — "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers" (Neil Simon).
 •Singsong — Jan. 18 and 19 at 7:30.
 •The Wedding of Figaro — Jan. 19 at 7:30.
 •Carmen — Jan. 20 and 21 at 7:30.
 •Die Fledermaus — Jan. 18, 19, 20 and 21 at 7:30. "Chicago."

BEELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, Grande Salle (tel. 218.12.01) — Jan. 19, 22, 25, 27 and 30: "Die Gotterdammerung" (Wagner). Petite Salle — Jan. 23-26 at 8: "Allegretto" (Hugo Claus).
 •Palais des Beaux-Arts — Through Jan. 25: Collection of works by Piet Mondrian, Urban Maillart, Raoul De Keyser and Hugo Duchateau. Taka Umura — video, Gordon Matta-Clark — sculpture.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Odd Fellow Palace — Jan. 21: West Jutland Chamber Ensemble, Fim Lovsing piano (Beethoven, Britten).
 •Circus Building — Jan. 27: "The Triumph of Death" (Flemming Flindt).
 •Museum — Through Jan. 31: "My Copenhagen" drawings by P. Spang Olsen showing Copenhagen through 40 years.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL, City Art Gallery — Through Feb. 9: Arthur Rackham illustrations.
 LONDON, 4th International Mime Festival, to Feb. 2: Capt. Theatre (tel. 402.50.81) — Jan. 19: Moving Picture Mime Show. Jan. 20-22: Veronique Scholer. Jan. 23-25: Velyo Goranov. Battersea Arts Center (tel. 233.53.56) — Jan. 18 and 19: Desmond Jones & Silents. Jackson's Lane Community Center (tel. 340.52.26) — Jan. 18: David Glass. Jan. 19 and 20: Caeonico Clown Theatre. Jan. 22 and 23: Nola R. ICA Theatre (tel. 930.36.47) — Jan. 18 and 19: Theatre de l'Arbre. French Institute Theater (tel. 589.62.11) — Jan. 23 and 25: Theatre du Mouvement.
 •Ciclope Theatre (tel. 437.15.92) — From Jan. 23: "Born in the Gardens" (Peter Nichols). Beryl Reid, Barry Foster, Peter Bowles and Jan Waters.
 •Citizens' Theatre — Jan. 18-Feb. 9: "Fears and Miseries of the Third Reich" (Bernold Brecht). Citizens' Company.
 •National Portrait Gallery — Through May 11: Arnold Newman exhibition.
 •Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91) — Jan. 19 at 8: London Choral Society. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor (Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev). Jan. 20 at 7:30: London Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Bernard Haitink conductor. Norma Burrows soprano (Mozart, Poulenc, Beethoven). Jan. 22 at 8: London

Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor. Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Mendelssohn, Haydn). Jan. 23 at 8: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Haydn, Tippett). Jan. 24 at 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor. Joseph Bernard conductor. Queen Elizabeth Hall — Jan. 19 at 7:45: English Baroque Choir and Orchestra, Leon Lovett conductor. Janet Price soprano (Handel). Jan. 20 at 3: Yehudi Menuhin piano (Beethoven, Liszt). Jan. 21 at 7:45: Netherlands Wind Ensemble, Joseph Kalichstein piano (Beethoven). Jan. 22 at 7:45: The King's Singers. Jan. 23 at 7:45: English Chamber Orchestra, Jean-Bernard Pommery conductor/piano (Mozart). Purcell Room — Jan. 20 at 7: London Choral, Roy Wales conductor (Stravinsky, Schumann, Brahms).
 •ICA Gallery — Through Feb. 10: Moby-Nagy exhibition.
 •London Coliseum (tel. 336.31.61) — English National Opera, Jan. 18, 22 and 25 at 7: "The Force of Destiny". Jan. 19 and 24 at 7:30: "The Magic Flute". Jan. 23 at 7: "The Merry Widow".
 •Victoria and Albert Museum — Through Jan. 24: "The Art of Hollywood".
 •Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41) — Jan. 19 at 3:30: Alberto Ponce and Javier Quevedo guitars (Sor, Albéniz). Jan. 22 at 7:30: Keith Harris mandolin, Leslie Fyfe, Raymond Gellie, and Coriell. Jan. 23 at 7:30: Peter Frank piano (Schumann). Jan. 24 at 7:30: The King's Music (string chamber music from 17th- and 18th-century England, France and Italy).
 •Royal Opera House (tel. 240.20.66) — Royal Ballet. Jan. 18 at 7:30: "Mayerling". Jan. 23 at 7:30: "The Sleeping Beauty". Royal Opera. Jan. 19 at 7:30: "The Nutcracker". Jan. 21 and 24 at 7:30: "Werther".
 RICHMOND, Fringe Theatre — To Jan. 26: "The Primary English Class".
 SHEFFIELD, Mappin Art Gallery — Through Jan. 27: The British Art Show — current paintings and sculptures.

FRANCE

ALFORTVILLE, La Cappadocce (tel. 375.05.30) — To Jan. 30: Jazz artist Nivo. Every night: Singer Marten Yorgantz.
 NANCY, Grand Theatre de Nancy — Jan. 23, 25, 27 and 29: "I Masnadieri" (Verdi).
 PARIS, Maison de la Radio-France (tel. 524.15.16). Grand Auditorium — Jan. 18 at 7:30 and Jan. 19 at 10 a.m.: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor/piano (Wolf, Mozart). Jan. 19 at 2: New Philharmonic Orchestra, Gilbert Amy conductor (Xenakis, Cage). Jan. 19 at 4:30: New Philharmonic (Baliud).
 •Theatre des Champs-Élysées (tel. 359.72.42) — Jan. 19 at 5: French National Orchestra, Neville Martinson conductor (Haydn). Jan. 21 at 9: Lorraine Philharmonic Orchestra, Michel Tabachnik conductor (Mahler). Jan. 22 at

8:30: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Haydn, Liszt). Jan. 23 at 8:30: French National Orchestra, Neville Martinson conductor, Patrick Gallois flute (Ravel, Honegger). Jan. 24 at 8:30: Jan. 25 at 7:30 and Jan. 26 at 10 a.m.: Paris Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor/violin (Mozart, Bartok, Haydn).
 •Theatre de la Ville (tel. 274.11.24) — Jan. 18 at 8:30: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Claudio Abbado conductor (Webern).
 •Musée Carnavalet (tel. 272.21.13) — Through March 31: Medieval Sculpture.
 •Centre Pompidou (tel. 278.79.95) — Through April 14: Salvador Dali. Through Jan. 27: Jacques Minassian — Fine Art.
 •Bobino (tel. 322.74.84) — Jan. 18-March 9: Jacques Villard.
 •Opera de Paris (tel. 742.57.50) — Jan. 19, 22, 25 and 29 at 7:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
 •Gaveau (tel. 563.20.30) — Jan. 21 and 22 at 9: Paris Orchestra Ensemble, Charles Dutoit conductor, Henryk Szeryng, violin (Bach, Mozart, Stravinsky). Jan. 23 and 25 at 9: Jan. 24 at 6:30: Beaux Arts Trio.
 •LUXEMBOURG, Villa Louvigny — Jan. 18 at 8:30: The Western Arts Trio. Jan. 25 at 4: RTL Symphony Orchestra.
 •Theatre Municipal — Jan. 24 at 8:30: RTL Symphony Orchestra.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, 11th International Art Festival, Centre de Congress-Auditorium — Jan. 25 at 9: National Orchestra of the Monte Carlo Opera, Lawrence Foster conductor, Henryk Szeryng and Ronald Patterson violins.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Stadschouwburg — Jan. 21 at 2: Dutch National Ballet.
 •Concertgebouw — Jan. 23-25: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Ed Spanjaard conductor. Jean Decroos viola (Berlioz, Lalo, Debussy, Bartok).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Juan Miro Foundation — Original drawings of the German Pavilion from 1929. Through Feb. 3: Jerry Sheerin exhibition.
 •Lyceum Theatre — "Tales of Hoffman."

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Basking in the Success of Nueva Cocina

by V. de la Serna

MADRID — Tourists and locals have long known that there are only two types of food usually available in Spain: the typical Spanish fare — modest and rustic, but satisfying, such as an herb-scented shellfish stew or boiled chick peas and chorizo sausage — and the gaudy "international cuisine" forced-fed to people in resorts. A typical menu: frozen shrimp cocktail followed by overcooked *tortados Rossini* and, hopefully, some *caracolis* — charged extra.

The first version was fine, the second terrible. Neither afforded much innovation. Spanish cookery has always been highly conservative, and for a long time it ignored the call of *nouvelle cuisine*, that combination of deceptively simple dishes, updated traditional recipes and very fresh raw materials. *Nouvelle cuisine* has swept through Europe after Paul Bocuse of Lyons and his friends among the younger generation of French chefs first popularized it. But the Pyrenees resisted the trend for years.

At long last, things are changing. *Nueva cocina* is alive and well in Spain. Someone who Bocuse's infectious enthusiasm and public-relations ability was needed to launch the movement, and Juan Mari Arzak rose to the occasion. A lawyer by training and a cook by family tradition, the 37-year-old Basque chef was the first in Spain to become acquainted with the secrets of the top *nouvelle cuisine* chefs in neighboring southwestern France. Arzak then founded the close-knit group of Basque chefs who call themselves *la nueva cocina vasca*. The movement is now spreading slowly throughout Spain.

Some critics resent the public-relations orientation shown by the youthful Arzak, who responds with his usual pious grin, "What I'm trying to do is enhance the image of the cook, to take him out of his anonymity and make him a popular figure. Bocuse did it for French cooks 15 years ago. Spain as elsewhere, the future of restaurants lies in the development of owner-chefs. Popularity will help the cooks achieve their independence."

Arzak is not only a preacher, but a gifted and dedicated chef. Despite his growing fame, he does not consider it beneath his dignity to spend a few weeks each spring learning new techniques as an aide in the kitchens of Bocuse or Alain Passard in Paris.

These days, in Arzak's modest and somewhat cramped restaurant, the newest delicacies to be tasted are young lettuce leaves stuffed with grouper, fish, clams and watercress, or duck steaks with spinach and peas.

The best-known of Arzak's Basque colleagues is his friend and local competitor in San Sebastian, Pedro Subijana of Akelarre, who first became known for his vegetable terrines and his sea bass with green pepper sauce. His new dishes are sole with *txakoli* (Basque white wine) and wild asparagus mushrooms.

Basque cooks are directly responsible for the spread of *nueva cocina* through Spain. Spurred on by the difficult situation of their strifed-ridden region, some of them have opened new branches in other areas of Spain. Subijana now runs a seasonal restaurant in Ibiza, Luis Izquierdo of Oyartzu Gurutze Berri has taken over the kitchen of Madrid's Alcala Hotel, and in his new branch in the Valle de Arán ski area, in the Aragon Pyrenees, he has moved to the *nueva cocina* style. Ramon Rota, who has moved to Madrid permanently, and his El Amparo is one of the most fashionable of the new places in town. The food, unfortunately, is highly inconsistent and fluctuates between sublime fish courses and mediocre meat and fowl.

In nearby Catalonia too, *nueva cocina* is growing popular, thanks to the Catalans' long-standing interest in everything French. They joined the movement later than the Basques, but they are catching up fast. Arzak, France, many of the best establishments are found outside the capital, in Barcelona, in the small towns and villages.

The leader here is the gifted Francesc Forti, whose Raco d'En Bimbat in Argenteon, an obscure town 20 miles from Barcelona, could be mistak for a provincial hotel dining room. But Forti's locally-produced foie gras with the sauce, his turbot with crayfish and his desserts quickly dispel that notion.

Fifty miles to the north, in the heart of the Costa Brava, another enthusiastic restaurateur is shaking old habits and prejudices. Luis Cruzmar's dorado Petri, a pretty and congenial restaurant in San Feliu de Guixol, has attracted an international clientele with such dishes as sea bass with sour apples or raw ham with figs.

Very few foreign cooks have become part of the *nueva cocina* school, at least two of them play important roles. One is Alsatian-born Jean-Louis Neichel, whose Hacienda el Bulli at Rosas, on the Costa Brava, features Neichel's impeccable Alain Chapel schooling and his surprising variety of local recipes — such as a grouper fish stew with zucchini and marrow.

Down on the Costa del Sol, the leading *nueva cocina* chef is Paul Schiff of Hacienda, a Belgian who learned the trade at Brussels' La Villa Lorrain. He uses local produce extensively and is always investigating new ways, adapt and renovate old Andalusian recipes.

Another stronghold of the new cuisine in northern Spain, at Santesteban is El Molina, where innovative Victor Merino and his chef (and son-in-law) Pedro Larumbe form perhaps the most daring duo of any Spanish kitchen. Their experiments don't always pan out, but their recent research into foie gras (as natural to Spanish cooking as cream and wine are to French cuisine), claims Merino, has already produced a delicious sea bass with pineapple mousseline.

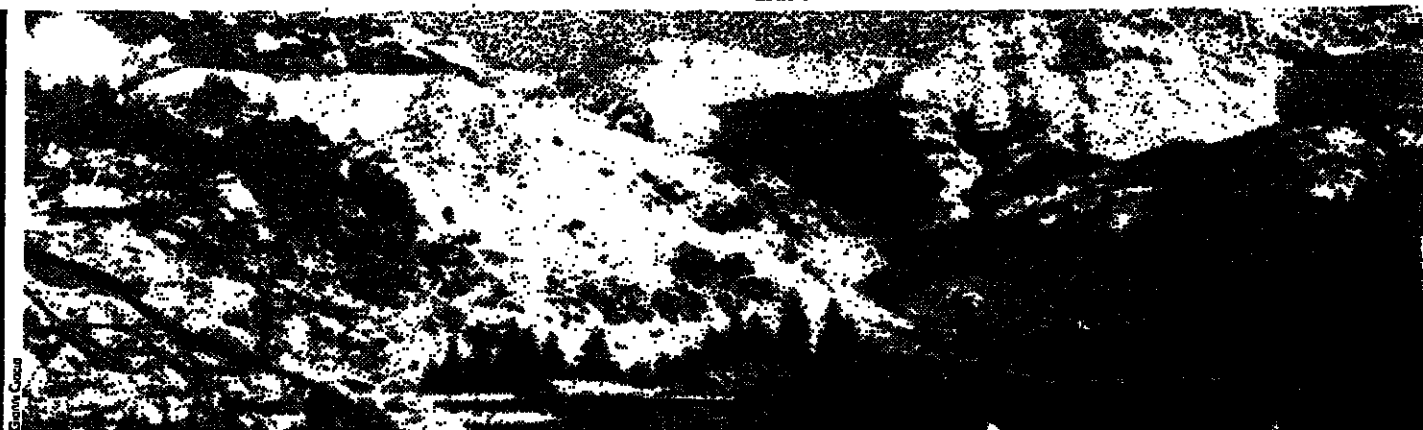
Last but far from least, the emerging power among all new cuisine restaurants in Spain is Madrid's luxurious Zalacain.

If Juan Mari Arzak is Spain's counterpart to Paul Bocuse, then Juan Oyartzu Berri is the Rene Lasserre. Not a cook himself, Oyartzu Berri is a devoted restaurateur, somewhat of a perfectionist. A friend and admirer of Bocuse's Trésors brothers and of Switzerland's Freddy Girardet, he is convinced that innovation is the only way to save *nueva cocina* from extinction. He has made a believer and an able practitioner of the trends out of his chef at Zalacain, Benjamin Urdain.

Such novelties at the Madrid restaurant as a salad of foie gras, cardoon artichokes and the salmon steak in a bell pepper sauce have received widespread acclaim. To many local gourmets, Arzak and Zalacain are now the best restaurants in the country. Their success is bound to the continued growth of *nueva cocina* — a cuisine which will soon inevitably, the deep-frozen shrimp school of restaurateurs.

But frozen shrimp won't taste any better with green peppers than did with mayonnaise, as tourists will no doubt discover in the dreary side bistros where mass-produced *nueva cocina* is bound to appear.

Meals at these restaurants cost about \$30 apiece, without wine, and most of them are closed Sunday nights and Mondays. Call for reservations. Arzak: 21, San Sebastian, Tel: (943) 28-55-93. Akelarre: 10, San Sebastian, Tel: (943) 21-20-52. Raco d'En Bimbat: 20, Argenteon, Tel: (93) 797-01-01. El Dorado Petri: 20, San Feliu de Guixol (Girona), Tel: (972) 32-10-10. Hacienda el Bulli: Cala Manjoi, Rosas (Gerona), Tel: (972) 37-76-51. Petri: Tuesday lunch and Jan. 9-March 15. La Hacienda — Las Cifras (Malaga), Tel: (952) 83-12-67 (closed also for Tuesday lunch). Molina — Puente Arce (Santander), Tel: 24 at Oruna de Pielagos, Lugo — Alvarez de Buena, 4, Madrid, Tel: (91) 261-48-40.



Sun and Chocolate in the Italian Alps

by Jeffrey Robinson

LIMONE PIEMONTE, Italy — Adriano Ramella, the director at Tre Amis, one of the three ski complexes that make up this resort, is genuinely proud of the fact that Italy is proving that skiing and hospitality can go together. "How about if I take you to the top of that big chair lift so you can see the whole complex from 6,900 feet up in the air?" he asked.

"How about," came the answer, "if we sit here and drink hot chocolate and just look at the map?"

"Come on," he said. "You can handle some tough slopes. You've got that air about you..." He stopped when he saw my socks. "On second thought, maybe we'll have another hot chocolate."

Why Italy still has so few ski resorts is something of a mystery. The French, Swiss and Austrians all brag about their Alps, but they never mention who owns the other side. The Italians came to skiing late in life, but they've tried to make up for it with modern resorts, a sense of hospitality, moderate prices and a few customs that are typically Italian.

First of all, skiing in Italy is something of a mystery. Italian skiers can't differentiate between an afternoon on the slopes and the Grand Prix at Monza. Then, too, skiing in Italy is sometimes considered nothing more than an excuse to get a sunburn. (Most Italian ski resorts have southern exposures just for that reason.)

After all, could it possibly make any sense to come all the way from Venice with your skis and clothes and dog in tow — yes, they bring their dogs and go home without a tan? If you did, no one would believe you'd been skiing.

Finally, in fashion-conscious Italy, you get the once-over even from the man who checks tickets at the lift. The more stylish your costume, the less likely he is to bother. My pass dangled rather obviously around my neck, but he wasn't sure how to react to my antique, all-black top — chic 10 years ago when I was running around Mt. Tremblant, Vt. — but styles have changed. So too has the rage for knee socks. Mine were bright blue with white stripes — so far off that he asked to see my pass every time.

Limone Piemonte, located 15 miles south of Cuneo, is not a large area. But what it lacks in size it makes up for in friendliness and good skiing. Because of its location — it's the closest Italian ski resort to the Italian and French Riviera — it's mobbed on weekends and holidays with everyone from Genoa to Monte Carlo, and splendidly half-empty during the week, when groups fly in from England and Sweden.

The season starts in mid-December and goes into April. The *pistes* are tough enough for the Italian national ski team to train on (the team spent a month here before going on tour). The female members of the team came a few weeks ago to compete in a women's World Cup event. "It was very exciting for us," Adriano Ramella explained as the chair lift climbed up toward the slalom course.

"The American television crews here for the World Cup competition said one of the nicest things ever about us," he continued. "They thought

Marry in French, Repent at Leisure



by Susan Reimer-Torn

ARIS — If you are a non-resident in France entertaining dreams of marrying a native and settling down, beware! Put aside visions of impetuous elopement and spontaneous romance. You must first, instead, for a bureaucratic hassle that will require about five months, seen voyages, an ample budget and a deal of perseverance. Marriage between a foreigner and a French citizen is a non-trivial matter. The authorities are simply protecting payers' money.

Let me, you remain determined, your saga begins in Room 1516 of the Notre Dame district of the Prefecture de Police. There, you will discover that in order to marry you must obtain a special "marriage visa" and, standing, you can only apply for this a French consulate back in your country in.

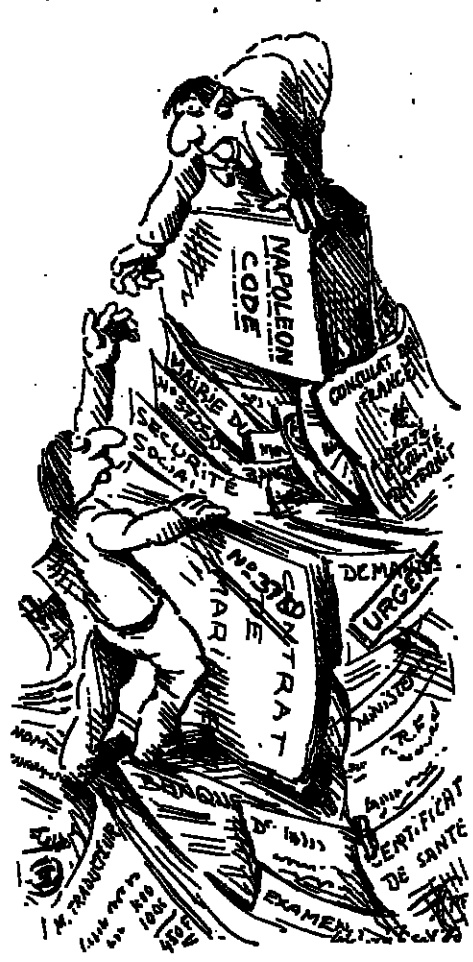
Then to an incredulous Israeli who stood of me in line. He explained how he had for years to get his present student visa on governmental delays for a new one was indefinite. The response from behind the desk was an "I only work here"-type shrug, indicating I may have had about preferential treatment for Americans was quickly dispelled: "I am not a 'go home first' was the requirement to me as for everyone else."

Then to the married halls of New York's Fifth Avenue French consulate. I learned that my visa was obtained if I presented my passport, photographs of myself and a mysterious "certificate of good conduct." None of my neighbors had ever heard of such a thing. The local precinct suggested that I look in the yellow pages!

Real phone inquiries finally revealed that a state of good conduct would mean two to three months at the main police headquarters for a com-

puter check of my record, fingerprinting (something I had always deliberately avoided) and a payment of \$15.

Meanwhile, back at the consulate, I had to provide a notarized statement both of my fiancé's consent and his intent to support me. Any feminist indignation here is best swallowed silently — unless you are prepared for the further delay of proving that you can support yourself, no mean feat unless you already have working papers.



fill out seven identical visa applications by hand the consulate has evidently never heard of carbon paper.

Be careful of cutting travel costs with an economy flight that has a fixed return date. Normally, this visa takes between six and eight weeks to process, assuming no unavoidable delays or strikes by diplomatic couriers intervene.

Since this is the visa that must be stamped when you reenter France, there is no sense arriving without it. Your only alternative, if you want to return sooner, is to make a special request that your completed visa be sent to a French consulate in a neighboring European country. You could, for example, return to France and then hop over to Belgium, to pick up your visa and have your passport stamped when you enter France again.

If you can manage it, head back to France as soon as possible. You will need plenty of time for tasks that lie ahead. Your first step now is to present yourself at your local *mairie*, the district town hall where all civil marriages are performed.

In France, the civil ceremony is completely separate from the religious one and must precede it. At the town hall, you will be told of the routine documents required of all persons wishing to get married — proofs of identity and date of birth, a pre-nuptial medical exam and a marriage contract. A foreigner must also provide a "personal affidavit," a sworn statement that can be completed at your national embassy in Paris.

Caveats for this stage of the game: Some town halls may require, in addition to the personal affidavit, an official translation of your birth certificate. This can be done only by an approved lawyer and can cost about 450 francs. Since this is not a rigid requirement, you may well be able to avoid it simply by coming back another day and courting a second opinion.

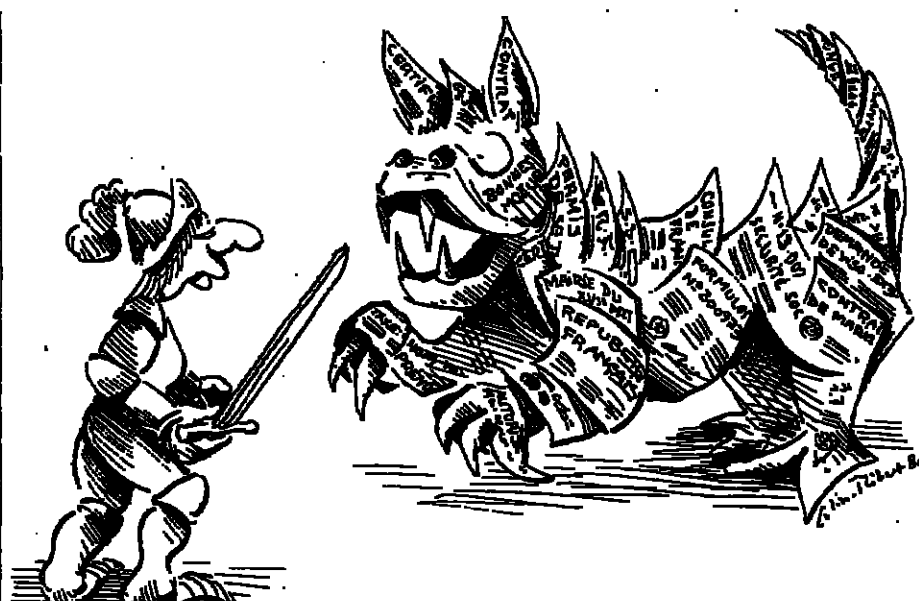
Secondly, one of the routine questions you will be asked when filling out your personal affidavit is if you have ever been married before. If you cannot tell a lie (and I urge you not to) and the answer is "yes," be prepared to hand over a *certificat de divorce* — a straightforward translation of your divorce papers in French — so don't leave them at home. The certificate must be executed by an embassy-approved lawyer, an arrangement you suspect is not entirely in the interest of the client. It will require two visits and cost about 550 francs.

Lastly, be sure that whoever completes your medical exam stamps it with his official seal. Otherwise, you will have some extra running around to do — if you can still manage it.

You are now ready to prepare your marriage contract with the help of a local notary. In France, all assets and debts acquired before marriage become communal unless otherwise specified. (Some of you may remember Stanley Kowalski of "A Streetcar Named Desire" muttering about "the Napoleonic code under which that which belongs to the wife belongs to the husband.") He was quite right and the same code still exists.

All pre-nuptial couples must write marriage contracts explicitly stating how they wish their worldly goods to be divided. The contract, which for most people takes the form of a clear-cut separation of goods, ordinarily requires two visits to the notary and a fee of about 450 francs. Add it to your growing list of expenses and things to do.

By this time, your marriage visa may be ready. Be forewarned that you have one more dragon to slay before you can pick it up. The "provider" of the future family must now appear before the Prefecture de Police with an assortment of documents — pay checks, rent



stubs, tax statements — that vouch for his or her ability to make ends meet.

Once the requisite papers are produced, ordinarily, 10 days are needed to complete the computer check. A word of warning: My fiancé naively presented himself at the inquest just three days before a combination business and visa pickup trip that could not be re-scheduled. The kindly clerks, remarkably enough, succumbed to his pleas and agreed to process him right on the spot. It only took three phone calls and three quick computer checks to confirm his ability to provide for me — and it was accomplished in 10 minutes instead of 10 days. There's no guarantee, but in a pinch, it never hurts to beg.

It is only once you re-enter France with a visa duly stamped in your passport that you qualify for the next step — application for a *carte de séjour*, which permits you to reside in France.



This is the final document needed to complete your pre-nuptial dossier at the town hall.

Hence, the time factor can be truly maddening. It normally takes 10 days from this point to process the card. Now, your pre-nuptial dossier, including the card, must be completed at least 10 days before your civil marriage — to allow for the publication of the bans (announcing your intention to marry) in the courtyard of the town hall. The squeeze comes if your chosen wedding date now turns out to be less than the necessary 20 days away.



If you have planned a religious marriage and formal reception, both contingent, as they must be, on the civil marriage, you will find yourself in an awful sweat.

I was wet and clammy when I went to inquire how to get my *carte de séjour*. The first prerequisite is another medical exam. Never mind that you just had a pre-marital checkup; we are speaking now of the purity of the Gallic race. Your first move is to present your lungs to the nearest X-ray machine.

Next, with no time to lose, you must get an appointment with a *docteur assermenté*, a sworn-in medical doctor. This is one of those old-world concepts baffling to the egalitarian American mind: Aren't all doctors sworn in? Here, it seems, some oaths are more equal than others. Only certain doctors can be trusted to determine that foreigners are sufficiently fit to settle in France.

My particular doctor's distinguished status did not prevent him from demanding that I strip completely, although he did not examine me below the waist. He took his time testing my reflexes and my (by now, much abused) sense of equilibrium, all the while asking seemingly endless questions as I shivered before him. He was even tactless enough to add that if he didn't choose to certify my good health, I would never get my card. "Hell hath no fury," etc., but the wedding was now a mere five days away, so, counting the minutes, I got dressed, grabbed his certificate, paid my 150 francs and ran.

The last hurdle is spending the good part of a day slouching, standing or sitting on the floor (there are very few chairs) in an office at the Prefecture de Police. In the very compound where this epic rignarole began, you and scores of others await your genuine, typed-up *carte de séjour*. Take heart — they do eventually call you. With your card tucked securely into your dossier, your pre-marital ordeal is over.

If, by now, you and your intended have not changed your minds entirely, or decided you hate each other out of sheer frustration, if you have not yet resolved to skip off to sunny Siberia or simply live forever in sin, you are probably as committed as anyone could be to a French marriage. Congratulations and a lifetime of happiness. You certainly deserve it.

Marriages of Convenience

PARIS — "I came out from my kitchen with the tea and he was sitting there, and he said, 'Denise tells me you're interested in marrying for papers. Will you marry me?'"

Patricia, an unemployed 23-year-old from New Jersey, had never seen Jean-Paul before. "He said we don't have to live together, don't even have to sleep together. We just go to the ceremony and don't see each other for two years and go to the divorce. It sounded very clean, very interesting, very hassle-free."

Jean-Paul, a 31-year-old dancer, had been performing illegally in the United States for several years, and was now seeking an American wife for the same reason Patricia wanted a French husband — valid working papers.

Such marriages of convenience, known as *marriages blancs*, are a response to a 1974 French law curtailing the issue of working papers to non-Common Market nationals, and, in Jean-Paul's case, to U.S. laws that restrict work permits for aliens.

No one knows how many of the several hundred Franco-American marriages every year are unions in name only. The French Ministry of Justice says it is "not a problem," and the practice, while strongly discouraged, has not been outlawed. But as illegal work becomes harder to find, more Americans are turning to what they see as the only way of surviving in France.

Dual nationality is not automatic for Americans who marry Frenchmen. The chief reward is a coveted *carte de travail*, which opens the door to most jobs in France.

Marriage blanc partners who quietly divorce

after a year or two often keep working until their card has to be renewed. This can mean up to a decade of normal, salaried existence.

But the bureaucratic hurdles deter many people, and a relatively small group of adventurers go through with the whole charade. Most candidates find they are not as prepared as they thought to trifle with an institution sanctioned and regulated by state and church.

Psychological tension increases as the wedding day approaches — and many call a halt to the proceedings just before they begin.

Patricia's case is typical. The two planned for weeks. Knowing that the authorities would be less likely to suspect a *marriage blanc* if it appeared that they'd been together for awhile, they asked a friend to take photographs of them in various romantic spots around Paris, changing clothes to simulate changing seasons.

Finally, with preparations almost complete, Patricia began having second thoughts.

"The whole thing was bothering me. I didn't want to be a divorcee — that was something that upset me. Would I tell my parents? Would I tell my boyfriend [in the United States] that I had married for papers?"

Two weeks later, she told Jean-Paul she didn't want to go through with it. He protested, saying they could divorce almost as soon as they married once they had received their working papers.

"He was going to pay me at that point to do it," said Patricia. "And I said no way."

Patricia went back to the United States. Jean-Paul is still looking for a "wife."

Thomas Noland
Cox Newspapers

's Already Springtime in the Algarve

by Eric Robins

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal — The color snapshot from an American lawyer friend showed sun umbrellas like garish wild flowers on a wheat-like beach, blue skies and a sun-dappled sea. Having he had sent his "wish you were here" note from the Riviera in August and that he had been long delayed, we glanced at the snapshot on the envelope: January 1980!

Albufeira. The Portuguese stamp probe answer. There on a map of the Atlantic province of the Algarve, "garden of all," was little Albufeira, which, according to friend, is Europe's ideal winter vacation spot.

where. The Portuguese stamp probe answer. There on a map of the Atlantic province of the Algarve, "garden of all," was little Albufeira, which, according to friend, is Europe's ideal winter vacation spot.

than an hour after landing at Faro international airport from Paris, we were able to appreciate his description of Albufeira. St. Tropez of the Iberian peninsula.

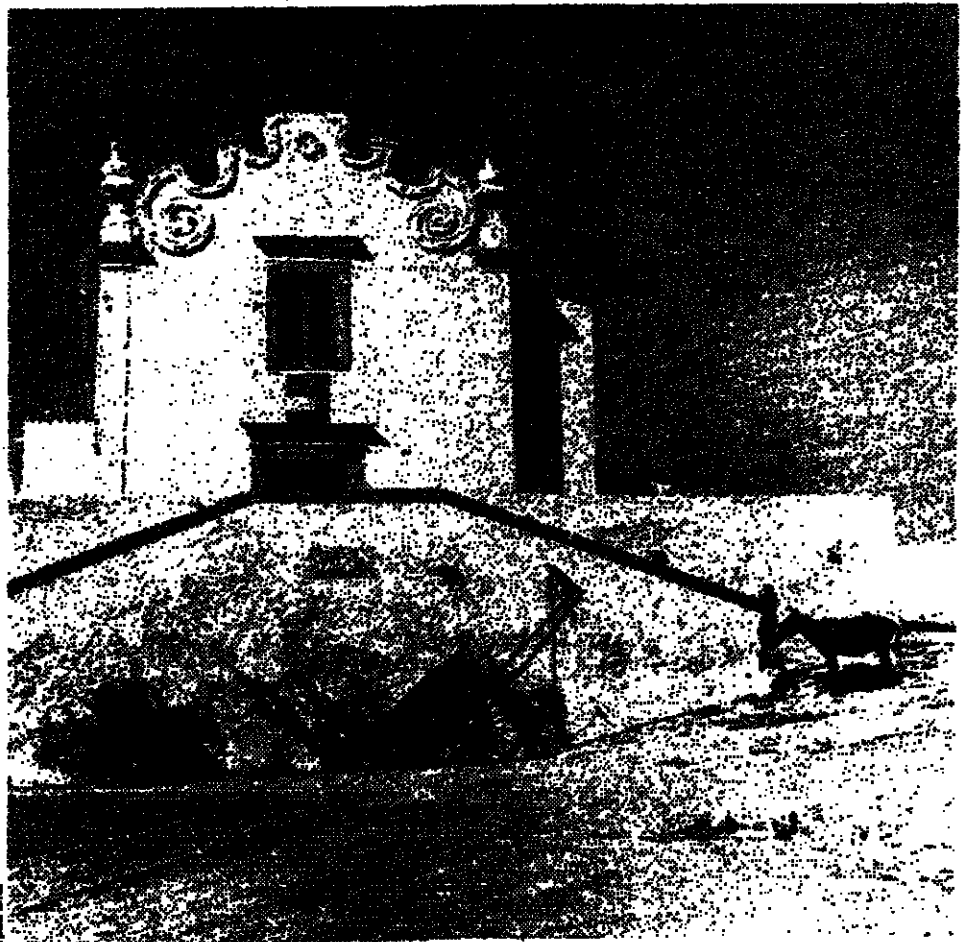
that Albufeira has a distinctly medieval feel and none of the cliché of St. Tropez. It is a village and too small to be a major town, Albufeira is the principal of the Algarve; derived from El Gharb, for "the West." More Mediterranean in spirit, the Algarve records more than ours of sunshine and has winter temperatures ranging from 50 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit or then North Africa and equal to California and frost are unknown.

Europe shivers, the only "snow" Albufeira sees is a riot of almond blossoms. Thousands of almond trees were light-years ago by a Moorish prince who was homesick for the snow-mantled hills of his homeland (or so the legend goes).

the unique clarity of Albufeira's azure skies, translucent blue-green ocean and white peasant houses that look like Irish cottages.

where are the tall, delicately-latticed Alhambra — elegant reminders of the who came from Africa and made Albufeira an important fortress town. It was one of the Arab strongholds in the Algarve to against the Christian campaign to drive Albufeira from southern Portugal. Albufeira was Alfonso's army in 1250.

churches in and around Albufeira are stem-domed, but the sun-bleached terraces on the roofs of most buildings date from Roman times. Its steep, narrow streets are that essentially Moorish pattern that thousands of summer vacationers — Germans, Americans, French, Dutch, Italians and the Portuguese themselves (country) — find so charming and fas-



Out of season, Albufeira is comparatively deserted, belonging to the odd visitor and the hardy Algarve fishermen. During the day, high-backed, gaily-painted boats are drawn up on a beach near a fish market where purchases are still weighed in hand-held brass scales.

But at night, the fishermen's transom lanterns, luring the shoals to the nets, form a necklace of twinkling lights far out to sea.

We meet the men later in the day over a glass of "brandy" distilled from wild strawberries in a smoky *taberna*. The pale amber drink is a raw aperitif to a pungent fish soup. Next comes a platter of grilled sardines and the tentacles of young octopus roasted over embers. The creatures were brought ashore at dawn in the earthenware pots into which they had crawled overnight in search of raw, sliced tuna bait.

Another Albufeira delicacy is a dish of boiled clams in a garlic and onion sauce, their subtle flavor enriched by a bottle of chilled *Lagosta vinho verde*, a sparkling green wine.

In contrast to the shadowy corners of old Albufeira, the town has a night club and several disco bars.

Author Len Deighton lived in Albufeira at one time and, perhaps, found inspiration for the odd purple passage of a thriller here — in the

cramped lanes, noble arches and humble homes with caged lovebirds in almost every window. The orange-golden limestone cliffs, honeycombed by sea and showers, tower over the surrounding groves and orchards. Dried figs and almonds arranged in intricate designs are sold by countrywomen whose black hats and somber dresses belie their good humor.

On either side of the hollow that cradles Albufeira, the eroding waves have created cathedral-like grottoes or vast, gnarled-out caverns that run deep into the verdant coastline. It is easy to visualize a character from Deighton, or Graham Greene, at bay in one of them.

The market stalls in Albufeira's little central square, set about with scarlet blossoms, are laden with oranges, apples and pears from the surrounding groves and orchards. Dried figs and almonds arranged in intricate designs are sold by countrywomen whose black hats and somber dresses belie their good humor.

As we sip sweet black coffee and nibble on marzipan candies shaped like peaches, a pair of tweedy British expatriates crosses the sunlit square to "Sir Harry's Bar" and girls in bikinis appear on the terraces of the five-star hotels to bask in the warm and brilliant noontime sun.

It is springtime in winter, and the almond trees of the Algarve are in full bloom.

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Two Dozen Haunts of the Paris Culture-Vulture

by Philip Brooks

PARIS — "Some cities," says the head of one foreign cultural institute, "are easy for us to operate in — because so little happens culturally." By that yardstick, Paris should be problematic.

But according to Paquerette Villeneuve of the Canadian Cultural Center in Paris, finding a public isn't difficult here. "We are just one of the exotic products of which there are so many in Paris," she says.

Paris has at least two dozen foreign cultural centers whose programs are swept along with the rest of the capital's cultural activities. Some push their national cultures, with ambitious programs of national music, dance, film, theater and conferences. Others serve as transnational rendez-vous for the cultural intelligentsia.

National pride seems to account for the existence of many centers, and, of course, the economic power of a home country frequently determines the number of programs a center can offer (except for the Black Cultural Ensemble and American Center, they are all financed by their national governments). The Iraqis, for example, have an excellent weekly program of recent Arab films that would otherwise not be seen here.

The strategy chosen by British, Germans and Americans is to attract big names in given fields, rather than plugging their "national cultures" in the abstract.

"The general public doesn't really exist," says Richard Avey, director of the British Institute, who believes in aiming programs at a specific group. The Institute helps organize music and art exhibitions, but only in conjunction with outside galleries and concert halls. The main drawing card of the Institute, on the rue Con-

stantine, is the British Library, the largest English-language book collection in Paris.

The German Goethe Institute is often held up as a model of good programming and organization, offering a high standard of often controversial debates, lectures and exhibitions. As Director Dieter Bar explains: "We are not an institute for the vulgarization of ideas, nor are we tied up with the cultural opinions of an ambassador, so we can, and do, take risks."

The Goethe Institute arranges for exchanges of ideas between French and German experts, particularly in the social sciences. "It is amazing how little intellectuals and scientists know about the work going on in other countries," adds Bar.

The Institute also likes to concentrate on specific aspects of German society, and next spring it will present an exhibition of popular graphics entitled, "Emancipation of Women," lent by a private collector in Munich.

On the boulevard Raspail, the American Center for Students and Artists is moving into the '80s with a Rockefeller grant and a lot of ambition — to bring the best and brightest of American culture here. Director Judith Pissar also plans to bring specialists together — in this case from the visual arts and music.

In 1968, the American Center was attacked as a symbol of American imperialism, but later it became a high temple of bohemian life in Paris. Judith Pissar wants to change that image (in fact, the center is being refurbished). "Paris is undergoing a renaissance," she says, "and in the '80s every artist will want to come here." Though Pissar keeps in close contact with the American Embassy, which has downgraded its own center on the rue du Dragon, her center is completely independent.

Now Pissar hopes to make the boulevard Raspail a stopover for American artists touring Eu-

rope. Merce Cunningham, John Cage and Philip Glass are already regular visitors, and this year's program includes artist Gregory Masurovsky and theater directors Andre Gregory and Joseph Chaikin.

Its first exhibition of the year is a Futurist retrospective in March of "American Art in the '80s" displaying the works of 41 young artists chosen by art critic Barbara Rose. And in June, Lawrence Ferlinghetti will give a poetry reading to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his San Francisco publishing house, City Lights. And what of the dance, music, cooking and yoga classes that were its lifeblood for so many? "We'll keep some," says Pissar.

The present Italian Institute operates beneath the baroque ceilings of Talleyrand's palace, while the new Black Cultural Ensemble occupies a rambling four-story warehouse complex on the rue de Cendrars at the heart of working-class Meudon. The center has opened its doors to black American, African, West Indian, Cuban and Brazilian artists.

The Black Cultural Ensemble faced its 1979 opening with a street carnival and, within three months, presented some Brazilian theater, Senegalese films, drummer Michael Silva, tap dancer Jimmy Slyde and the Golden Gate Quartet with a score of Negro spirituals.

It also offers classes in tap, modern and African dance, African guitar, percussion, kora (harp) and balafon (xylophone). Bernard Koch, a center worker, is now looking for big-name American blues artists. "I don't care," he says confidently, "that we've only got a small theater. I want people like Luther Allison."

Center Director Benjamin Jules Rosette has been accused of trying to create a cultural ghetto. His reply is straightforward: "We don't want to, but no one can ignore the fact that black artists have a hell of a hard time finding places to perform in Paris." Five years ago, the West Indian-born director founded the "Black The-

atre" with 15 West Indian and African artists who now form the center's theater troupe.

"I underwent a perfect 17th-century education, and they filled my brain with a past that had nothing to do with me," says Rosette. His aim is to provide a dynamic for uprooted blacks with the same cultural roots. Africa, but different experiences, to come together. "To impose our heritage," says Rosette, and as a place for others to see contemporary African culture.

The Canadians feel they have come a long way in the decade since they first opened a center here — their galleries and cinema next to the British Institute attract 40,000 visitors a year. For Canadian artists, and especially French-Canadian ones, the center acts as an intermediary with the Paris art world. Writers and editors can meet, filmmakers show films, musicians perform, and painters make contacts with galleries.

The Franco-Belgian Community Cultural Center takes another tack: reclaiming Belgian artists from the French, such as Georges Simenon, painter Jean Michel Folon and Jacques Brel. Faced with a dominant Flemish culture at home, the Walloons have chosen Paris as the city to affirm their cultural identity. Their spacious new center opposite Beaubourg, with its

revolving-stage theater, cinema and galleries, will be open to other French-speakers from North Africa, Quebec and the South Pacific. Their first exhibition, the "Imaginary Museum of Tintin," which has attracted thousands of children, closes today. The books of Tintin creator Hergé (whose real name is George Remi), have sold about 40 million copies in 16 languages in the past 30 years. They are exhibited side by side with the objects, clothing, sculpture, corpses and artifacts collected during the extensive travels that inspired Hergé's stories about the boy reporter.

Some European centers house private art collections that automatically attract visitors. The Netherlands Institute, for example, grew out of an agreement between the Dutch government and Dutch collector Fritz Lest, who moved to Paris after the war and established his collection of 90,000 items, including Rembrandt drawings and 17th-century Italian paintings, in two private mansions on the rue de Lille. In 1957, it became the official Dutch cultural center. With

this donation as a base, the Institute is strong bargaining position to negotiate exchanges with the French.

In 1965, the Swedes acquired the 17th-century Hotel de Marle at 11 rue de la Harpe. It now houses the Swedish Institute, established in 1933, which was the foreign cultural center in Paris. It offers a permanent collection of 6,000 works of art from the 16th century — by both French and Swedish artists, a library of 30,000 books, theater and contemporary music programs.

Paris cultural centers have begun to inter-center meetings to discuss common problems, such as lack of publicity. They must be active, above all, to be really useful. As Judith Pissar says: "We don't want to create dead institutions. There are enough sevens already."

In addition to these centers, there are others in Argentina, Austria, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.



Solaris, the New York dance group, at a recent American Center performance.

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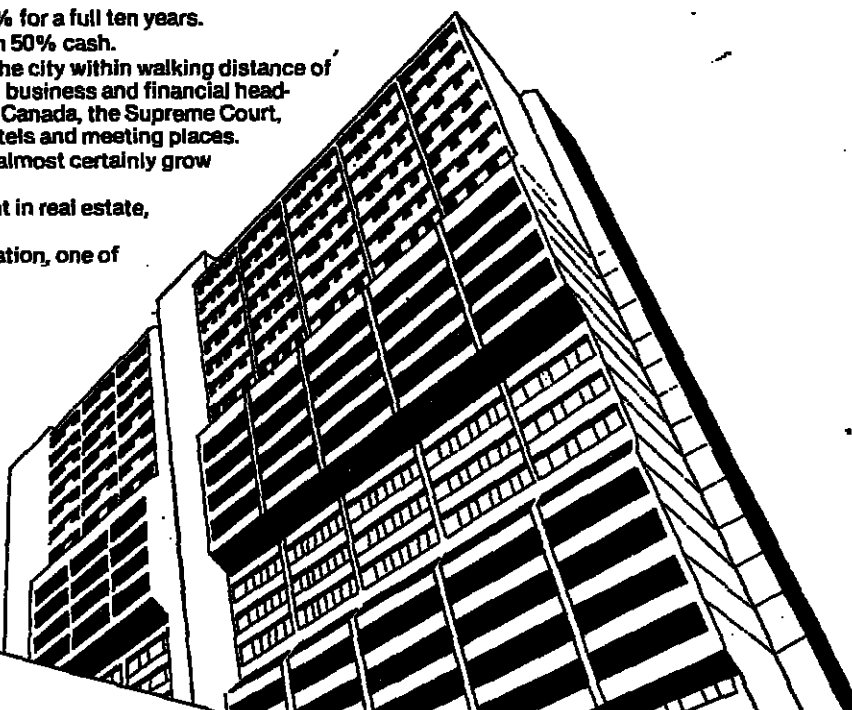
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Iran Dangles Deals, but Business Leaves

AN, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ) — U.S. businessmen left Iran can take one thing for sure: There has not been a foreign competitor to the deals they left behind. Ministers have been discussing billions of dollars before foreign businessmen.

Caracas Sees Flexibility in Output

CARACAS, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Venezuela's government is not backtracking on its promise to cut back crude-oil production by 6 percent this year, but it will not be abrupt and may try to satisfy current levels of demand on international markets. Minister of Mines Humberto Calzadilla said yesterday.

Old news that the reduction of Venezuela's crude output for this year had not yet been decided and that "we are not in a hurry" will take care of the urgent of the international market as we feel it is convenient," he said. "We are now in a seller's market and should take advantage of it."

Venezuela is Latin America's oil exporter and supplies the States with nearly 14 percent of its total oil imports. Crude oil now stands at approximately 2.35 million barrels a day, government has announced.

Colander said that under existing agreements with foreign companies, Venezuela would not be able to cut its total oil exports through its own channels, thus significantly reducing the role of such companies as Exxon, Royal Dutch and Gulf Oil. Exxon, the largest purchaser of Venezuelan oil, said it would not be able to cut its purchases of Venezuelan oil.

IA Expects Oil Shortfall
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — Central Intelligence Agency expects a world oil shortage of 2-to-5 barrels a day before 1982, according to a report released by a congressional committee.

Report from the House Select Committee on Intelligence summarizes testimony, some of it classified, that was given to the committee by CIA and other witnesses in October. The consensus is that a near-term oil shortage is not expected to grow.

Report said that Energy Department's Information Administration expected oil supplies to demand until 1985. "After that, even in the best projected supply will become inadequate," the report said.

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American Motors			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	789.3	714.7	677.7
Profits	12.8	26.2	9.06
Per Share	0.37	0.86	4.64
Burlington Industries			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	689.8	626.4	571.1
Profits	15.4	18.7	17.8
Per Share	0.55	0.67	0.56
Champion International			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	919.6	875.7	813.6
Profits	42.88	47.16	47.16
Per Share	0.78	0.91	0.91
First Pennsylvania			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	3,750	3,480	3,100
Profits	247.12	203.75	179.85
Per Share	4.70	4.05	3.67
First Pennsylvania			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	1,371.05	6.99	0.45
Profits	1.54	0.50	0.36
Per Share	0.19	0.06	0.04
Gas & Electric			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	1,240	1,070	955.5
Profits	75.72	95.55	95.55
Per Share	0.71	0.95	0.95
Reynolds Metals			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	826.9	773.0	733.0
Profits	44.4	38.1	38.1
Per Share	2.31	1.99	1.99
Reynolds Metals			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	3,310	2,830	2,430
Profits	177.1	117.8	117.8
Per Share	9.25	6.11	6.11
Reynolds Metals			
1979	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	585.9	490.2	453.9
Profits	45.3	31.1	31.1
Per Share	3.09	2.13	2.13

News and Notes

Deutsche BP, a subsidiary of British Petroleum, says it and Deutsche Bank are holding exploratory talks on a new \$11.6-billion natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, despite Western efforts to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan.

Deutsche BP, stressing the talks were preliminary and had been arranged in November, says company officials met in Moscow last week to discuss the possible pipeline, which could be up to 1,700 miles long and capable of delivering 40-to-50 billion cubic meters of gas to Western Europe annually.

Deutsche Bank's co-chairman, says he will go to Moscow early next month for talks on credits and other topics in connection with ongoing Soviet gas deliveries to West Germany. A credit for a current pipeline that delivers Soviet gas to Western Europe was arranged by Deutsche Bank in 1974.

Deutsche BP says the western Siberian fields, where the pipeline would begin, are estimated by the Soviets to contain about 10 percent of the world's recoverable reserves of gas.

Nissan Motor says it is discussing a possible business link with Alfa Romeo, Italy's money-losing automaker. The Japanese company declines to give full details, but Tokyo industry sources say negotiations between the two companies were believed to involve the joint development of economical engines for small cars.

Intel Corp. says Lloyds of London had agreed to make a \$1.4-million settlement connected with computer obsolescence in the first round of claims against Lloyds. Total claims are expected eventually to reach \$200 million.

But Intel, whose computer and rail-car leasing operations collapsed after 1974, introduced a new computer line last year, says the Security and Exchange Commission has begun an investigation of the company. The SEC refused to comment, but Intel said the agency, without explaining further, asked for its business records. Intel's stock has plunged on the New York Stock Exchange from \$28 to below \$5, and shareholders filed a lawsuit in San Francisco federal court charging Intel with fraud and deceit in the price of Intel stock. Intel says the Lloyds' action was payment on \$9.3 million in claims by Intel toward meeting obligations contracted in 1975 through 1978.

Lloyds had written policies insuring Intel against losses resulting from early termination of computer leases.

The department also said U.S. housing starts rose 0.3 percent in December to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.53 million after dropping 13.8 percent in November. Total starts for 1979 were estimated at 1.74 million compared with 2 million in 1978.

The Federal Reserve reported that U.S. manufacturers operated at 84.4 percent capacity in December, the same rate as November but below the 86.8 percent posted for December 1978.

After the close, the Fed reported that the M-1 money supply fell \$700 million in the week ended Jan. 9 to \$382.3 billion. The average for the latest four weeks of \$382.4 billion showed a 2.2-percent rise compared with the 13 weeks previously. M-2 rose \$1.1 billion to \$954.7 billion. The average of \$953.6 billion was up 5.8 percent.

Companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Athlete Industries to 35 cents a share, Continental Corp. to 35 cents, Lone Star Industries to 41 1/4 cents, Standard Register to 45 cents, Alcoa to 80 cents, American Water Works to 24 cents, Pull Corp. to 11 cents and Scott's Inc. to 11 cents.

Volume leader Schering-Plough rose four. It holds licenses on a new method of producing interferon, a natural human defense against viral attack.

A Correction
In the article, "Toyota Sees Record Sales, Net," (HJ Jan. 16) AP-Dow Jones incorrectly reported that Toyota Motor expected record sales and profit for 1979 plus further advances in 1980. The company concerned should have been identified as Toyota Motor Sales, the marketing arm of Toyota Group, rather than Toyota Motor, the production arm. Both are publicly quoted corporations. The specific profit and sales figures mentioned in the third paragraph also apply to Toyota Motor Sales. The figures were reported on the parent company only, or on a consolidated basis, rather than on the production arm of the group.

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Gold Surges to \$802 in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 — Gold's price topped \$800 an ounce today, another record, closing on the New York Commodity Exchange at \$802 for January delivery, up \$58 from yesterday's close and a remarkable turnaround from a low of \$716 early in the day.

Dealers said the early decline from yesterday's \$744 final price represented profit-taking by Europeans. But as the price fell, other traders viewed the fall as a buying opportunity, sending the metal to new highs.

Meanwhile, the dollar posted gains against most major currencies apart from sterling in volatile European trading today, dealers said.

Gold prices fell yesterday in trading here after the European close. They continued relatively weak in Asian trading.

The price of 400-ounce gold bars in London was fixed at \$728.25 per ounce in the morning, down from \$765 yesterday afternoon. However, the price moved up to \$750 at the afternoon fixing and later ended London trading at \$760, up \$7.50 from yesterday's late level.

On the Comex, the January contract traded as high as \$820 an ounce before closing at \$798-\$806, bid and asked.

Dealers related the morning sell-off in gold and the better performance of the dollar to the disclosure that Treasury representatives from five major countries had met privately in Washington earlier this week. Although the exact nature of the discussions between representatives of the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Japan was not revealed, it was widely supposed that some sort of contingency plan was worked out for dealing with any kind of monetary crisis, including a run into gold.

However, as the day wore on, market participants apparently took the view that measures involving the dollar and gold are not imminent. Consequently, demand for gold picked up and the dollar moved down from its trading highs.

Gold has risen sharply since a statement Tuesday by U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller that it was not an "appropriate" time to sell any of the U.S. gold reserves. It also has been fueled by the international crises in Afghanistan and Iran and the falling health of Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz Tito.

Gold went over \$400 an ounce early in December and over \$500 an ounce on Dec. 26. On Jan. 16, 1979, gold was trading around \$220 an ounce.

In currency trading, sterling fell to as low as \$2.2535 in the morning from \$2.2692 late yesterday due to unwinding of speculative positions. However, at lower levels the Bank of England was seen in the market as a buyer of sterling. By the late afternoon, sterling had rebounded to \$2.2772, up 0.8 cents on the day.

In trading for Deutsche marks, the dollar finished little changed at 1.7233 DM compared with 1.7215.

However, the dollar rose to 1.5897 Swiss francs from 1.5840 and also ended with a substantial gain against the yen at 239.70, up from 237.90. The dollar also rose to 4.0363 French francs from 4.0300.

In London metals markets, three-month prices were fairly steady in late trading as dealers awaited the next significant trend in gold after its latest rallying bid to recover midweek peaks. Trading in base metals and silver had been reasonably active throughout the day and not so hectic as earlier in the week, said a dealer.

Economic News Analysis
U.S. Officials: Gold Markets Irrational

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP) — Highly placed U.S. government officials agree in private that Treasury Secretary William Miller's unqualified assurance on Tuesday that the United States does not plan to resume gold sales while the market is so "unsettled" might have been a tactical error. That — and a massing of Soviet troops near the Iranian border — helped put gold over \$700 an ounce for the first time.

The Treasury, until Mr. Miller's remarks were published, had been taking pains to keep the markets guessing — neither saying that it would, or would not, attempt to devalue gold prices by making more of the metal available. The irregularity, or the unpredictability, of U.S. gold sales, added an element of risk to taking a market position in gold.

Federal Reserve View
But Mr. Miller's apparent view that a gold sale at this time would do little good — in terms of pushing gold prices down — is supported within the government, and by the chief policymakers at the Federal Reserve.

Mr. Miller could have added that the Treasury reserves the right to change its mind at any time, which he might have considered to have been implied in his statement. But neither he, nor Federal Reserve Governor Henry Wallis, who made a similar statement on Tuesday, expressed that in a positive way.

Mr. Wallis said only that gold is a "side-show" that does not require "any immediate action" by the United States or other nations.

Presumably, this view was presented to the principal economic partners of the United States at an unpublished meeting of the "Big Five" deputy finance ministers here on Monday, hosted by Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs Anthony Solomon. (Other participants identified by the U.S. Treasury were Sir Kenneth Couzens, second permanent secretary in the treasury, representing Britain; Jean Haberer, director of the treasury, of France; Manfred Lahnstein, state secretary for finance, of West Germany; Takahiro Segami, vice minister of finance, of Japan, AP-Dow Jones reported. The Treasury decided against issuing any formal statement on the meeting, which U.S. officials had tried to keep secret.)

Speculators have been eager to know whether the United States would pump additional gold supplies into the market. They already know that one source of gold — annual sales of 5 million ounces by the International Monetary Fund — is scheduled to end this spring, one factor in the market's strength.

New gold production last year was about 31 million ounces, U.S. Treasury sales were 17.75 million ounces and sales by the Soviet Union are estimated to be in excess of 10 million ounces.

The Miller-Wallis view is that gold-price boom has reached irrational levels as a result of worldwide political tensions, and that there is little point in trying to counter it, particularly since it has not had any noticeable effect on the dollar, the economy, interest rates — or even Wall Street.

Last Year's Evidence
Evidence from last year, when the U.S. sold 17.75 million ounces of gold, seems to support their view. Although that much gold added 20 percent to available supplies, it did not prevent a major upward movement in prices.

Massive Speculation
The massive nature of the speculation is indicated by a single statistic: recent activity in the gold futures markets in New York and Chicago has exceeded 6.5 million ounces daily, which means that more gold is "traded" in a week than is actually produced in a year.

Daily price fluctuations of \$50 and \$60 an ounce that followed the combination of Iran's holding of U.S. hostages, the doubling of oil prices in a year, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan reflected a demand for gold — in the words of one analyst — "as a financial bomb-shelter."

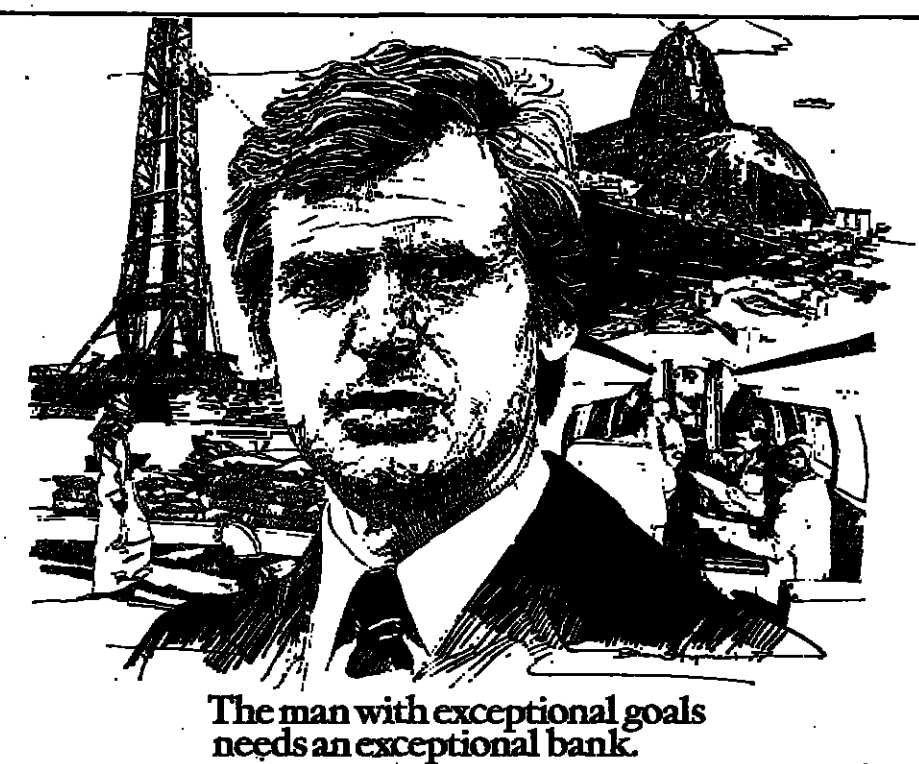
The 1979 boom in gold — prior to the crises in Iran — had a different character. It was fueled largely by Mideast oil-producing nations, and individual speculators from there who preferred gold to Swiss francs as a way of diversifying out of dollars. They had so much cash that they cared little about normal price relationships.

Gold-price developments since the takeover of the U.S. embassy in Iran appear to have been fueled by a speculation that bears no relation to underlying economic developments.

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experienced bank officer to your account. He's personally responsible for seeing that things get done in your behalf, whatever the service. So you can be sure your instructions are carried out promptly, intelligently and to the letter.

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Trade Development Bank

As TDB has grown, it has maintained the tradition of personal service that is one of its major strengths. Experienced account officers coordinate the bank's worldwide activities to serve individual clients effectively, wherever they do business.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 17¹⁹⁹⁵

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.																
12 Month Stock		Sis.		Class Prev		12 Month Stock		Sis.		Class Prev		12 Month Stock		Sis.		
High	Low	Div.	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld. %	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld. %	
(Continued From Page 6)																
5 1/4	2 1/4	NoAfrg	54	7 1/2	33	39 1/4	14	1 1/4	14 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	25 1/4	1 1/4	Tokheim	48	3 1/2
32	25 1/4	NoAfrg	1.70	5.7	55	20 1/2	28 1/2	20 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	22 1/4	1 1/4	Tokheim	48	3 1/2
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7%	Owenill	11.26	5.8	5	86%	21%	20 1/2	21% + 1%	19 1/4	10%	Scotrys	2.2	22	18 1/2	17 1/2	18	27 1/2	23 1/2	UnEl	pH 2.72	11.	9.	24%	24%	24% + 1%	24% + 1%	
5%	Owenill	p4.75	7.4	5	64%	63%	64% + 1	17 1/2	17 1/4	Scovill	1.52	8.2	5	82	18%	18 1/4	18 1/2	79	61 1/2	UnEl	pH 8	13.	2	62	62	62	62
9%	Oxindil	26	7.1	5	10%	10%	10% + 1%	10%	7 1/4	Scudder		20	6	16%	16%	10 1/4 + 1%	49%	33	UOHC	1.30	2.8	9	88%	47%	46%	47% + 1%	

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PeopGs	3	6.9	8	406	43%	43	12%	27%	23%	ColEd	2.52	11.5	385	24%	24	24%	16	15%	10%	Valero n		774	14%	14%	14%	
PepsiCo	1.14	5.0	8	1947	23%	22%	22%	14%	11	SouthCo	1.54	12.9	719	12%	12%	12%	16	9	54	Volleyrn	40	5.2	75	7%	7%	7%
PerkinE	72	1.8	15	692	42%	40%	41	19%	16%	SolnGE	1.52	8.6	7	63	18%	17%	17%	14%	11%	Vandora	1	2.3	5	2%	12%	12%

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Relin p2.68	11.	2	22%	22%	22%	45%	36	TextCm 1.60	3.6	8	58	43%	45	45	69%	53%	Xerox	2.40	3.8	9	108%	63%	62%	62
RepAir .20	3.1	5	26%	6%	6%	37%	37%	TextEst 2.70	3.9	10	36	68%	68%	68%	28%	14%	XT RA	.44	2.8	5	25%	23%	23%	23
RepCo .60	2.3	5	84	26%	6	26%	26%	TextEst p2.40	9.8	1	24	26%	26%	26%	28%	14%	XT RA	.70	4	9	87%	23%	23%	23

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12 Month Stock	Sis.	Close	Chge		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Close	Chge		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Close	Chge	
High Low Div.In's Yld. P/E	100%	High Low	Prev	Qtr	High Low Div.In's Yld. P/E	100%	High Low	Prev	Qtr	High Low Div.In's Yld. P/E	100%	High Low	Prev	Qtr
75 25 100	100	100	100	100	75 25 100	100	100	100	100	75 25 100	100	100	100	100

12 Month Stock	Sis.	Close	Chge		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Close	Chge		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Close	Chge	
High Low Div.In's Yld. P/E	100%	High Low	Prev	Qtr	High Low Div.In's Yld. P/E	100%	High Low	Prev	Qtr	High Low Div.In's Yld. P/E	100%	High Low	Prev	Qtr
75 25 100	100	100	100	100	75 25 100	100	100	100	100	75 25 100	100	100	100	100

Downhill Racers Demand Pay in World Cup Program

By Samuel Abt

EN, Switzerland, Jan. 17 — In what is being widely hailed as the first revolt of the racers, 21 world's leading men's downhill racers have demanded a voice in their sport's future.

The racers' demands for consultation on safety, other complaints included, were made at a meeting in the town of St. Moritz, Switzerland, on Jan. 17.

"We just want to make sure nobody gets hurt," said one of the racers. "The officials are not giving us 80 miles an hour every day the way we want to let them know what it's like."

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movement constituted a revolt, insisting that they had issued no ultimatum. Their primary concern, they insisted, was safety.

"Speeds are increasing every year, the snow is getting harder because more water is being used on the courses," Mill said. "We just want to make sure nobody gets hurt."

The officials are not giving us 80 miles an hour every day the way we want to let them know what it's like. The racers' demands for consultation on safety, other complaints included, were made at a meeting in the town of St. Moritz, Switzerland, on Jan. 17.

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they are too easy. The three are in Fra Loup, France, Crans-Montana, Switzerland, and Villars, Switzerland.

Then the skiers were asked to list their preferred courses. All 21 voted for Kitzbuehel, Austria, and the run here in Wengen, Switzerland, Austria, St. Anton, Austria, and Val d'Isere, France, got 15, Val Gardena, Italy, got 15, Whistler Mountain, British Columbia, and Morzine, France, got 14; St. Moritz, Switzerland, got 13, and Innsbruck, Austria, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, got 12.

The skiers were also asked to list their preferred courses. All 21 voted for Kitzbuehel, Austria, and the run here in Wengen, Switzerland, Austria, St. Anton, Austria, and Val d'Isere, France, got 15, Val Gardena, Italy, got 15, Whistler Mountain, British Columbia, and Morzine, France, got 14; St. Moritz, Switzerland, got 13, and Innsbruck, Austria, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, got 12.

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Some Facts, Fantasies About Olympic Games

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI) — There are several misconceptions about the traditions and history of the Olympic Games. Among them are that Baron Pierre de Coubertin of Paris led the revival of the Games on a world basis because he believed athletics would further the cause of human brotherhood; that the Games are awarded to countries, and that Germany was chosen as the site of the 1936 Games despite Hitler's policies.

De Coubertin led the Games' revival, held in Athens in 1896, because he was disappointed in the performance of French soldiers during the Prussian War in 1870. He believed that athletics would make young Frenchmen stronger and, therefore, better soldiers in "the next war."

Olympic Games are not awarded to countries. They are awarded to cities. The earliest ceremonies are believed to have been held in 1453 B.C., and are believed to have been memorial services instead of an athletic carnival. The Greeks did not measure time by years but by periods of four years — thus, the passing of an Olympiad or the dawn of a new one.

The 1936 Olympiad, during which Hitler is supposed to have snubbed Jesse Owens, the American sprinter, because of Nazi Germany's theories of Teutonic superiority, is one of the most controversial.

First, however, it should be pointed out that Hitler was not in power when Berlin (the city, not Germany) was selected as the site for the Games. Hitler was in power when the Games were held in Berlin, but observed protocol except in one instance, for which President Balke Latour of the International Olympic Committee admonished him. Hitler apologized.

Hitler did not snub Owens. He never had the opportunity because the two never came face to face during the Games — or at any other time.

Although, realistically, countries do compete in modern Olympics, individuals regardless of nationality, compete in the pure "Olympic sense." Thus, it is possible for altruistic Olympic officials to argue in good faith that a foreign adventure by a country (such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan) should have no effect on the Games.

Countries do not win or lose Olympic Games. The familiar point scoring system was the product of realistic thinking by the U.S. press, which recognized interest at the national level around the U.S.

Participation of athletes was reduced from 75 to 67 countries in the 1956 Games because of warfare in Egypt and an uprising in Hungary.

There were widespread demands that the 1972 Games in Munich be cancelled after Arab terrorists assassinated 11 members of the Israeli team. Israel, however, voted with most other countries to continue the Games — and they were resumed the next day.

In 1932, nearly 2,500 athletes representing 40 countries competed. There were 9,000 competitors from more than 100 countries in the 1976 Games. The Games were not held in 1940 and 1944 because of World War II. They were resumed in London in 1948 and have been held every four years since.

McCormack to Coach Colts

By Jane Leavy

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17 (WP) — Mike McCormack was named yesterday as head coach of the Baltimore Colts. The 49-year-old former head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles succeeds Ted Marchibroda, who was fired after his second consecutive 5-11 season. McCormack, who has been an assistant since 1976.

Details of McCormack's multi-year contract, which he said would be signed soon, were not disclosed. "It's a pretty complex matter, but we're agreed on all the basic parts," he said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 28 11 72.9

Philadelphia 27 12 69.2

Washington 26 13 67.9

New York 25 14 66.7

New Jersey 19 20 65.0

Central Division

W L Pct. GB

Atlanta 24 13 64.9

San Antonio 23 14 63.9

Houston 22 15 62.9

Indiana 21 16 61.9

Cleveland 20 17 60.9

Detroit 19 18 59.9

Western Conference

Midwest Division

W L Pct. GB

Kansas City 24 13 64.9

Minneapolis 23 14 63.9

San Diego 22 15 62.9

Denver 21 16 61.9

Pacific Division

W L Pct. GB

Seattle 24 13 64.9

Los Angeles 23 14 63.9

Phoenix 22 15 62.9

Portland 21 16 61.9

Golden State 20 17 60.9

Washington's Results

Indiana 17, Denver 9 (Edwards 21, English 16, C. Johnson 14, Isiah 13, Goodrich 17).

Boston 14, Chicago 10 (Archibald 22, Cowens 21, Thomas 24, Roberts 20).

Philadelphia 12, Portland 10 (Erving 24, M. 24, B. 24, Washington 19).

Los Angeles 12, Milwaukee 10 (Shaw 23, Robinson 22, Malone 21, Tatum 20).

Kansas City 12, Milwaukee 10 (Shaw 23, Robinson 22, Malone 21, Tatum 20).

Phoenix 11, Utah 10 (Robinson 22, Westhead 22, Purcell 24, Bristol 20, Bostwell 21).

San Diego 11, Golden State 10 (Wilkins 22, Hayward 25, Abdul-Jabbar 25, Short 23, Smith 23).

San Diego 11, Atlanta 10 (Free 33, Taylor 25, Drew 24, Johnson 23).

The Colts' general manager, Dick Szymanski, who picked McCormack over Frank Kush, the former Arizona State coach, and George Welsh of Navy, refused to disclose McCormack's powers on drafts, cuts and personnel.

"We have a working relationship that is satisfactory to me and I hope it is satisfactory to them," McCormack said. "I don't consider myself a figurehead."

McCormack's task will be to lead the remnants of Marchibroda's 1975-1977 AFC championship team by adding some "beef" to the offensive line and finding a running back who can hook it.

McCormack was asked if he felt any pressure to win right away. "Any coach coming in wants to start winning right away," he said. "I think the days of rebuilding programs are over. I think you do a team a disservice by coming in and saying we're planning on [winning] three or four years down the line. I don't think the Baltimore Colts are in that position."

Gracie Accorsi, the assistant general manager, said the team were in an unusual position. "We're not an old team," he said. "In terms of age and experience we should be at our peak. We have won and we have lost but we won first and then we lost and that's going to be the hardest part of the job for Mike."

Part of McCormack's job will be to lessen the team's dependence on quarterback Bert Jones. "Almost any team depends on its quarterback," he said. "You try to minimize it by trying to attain some balance, a better running game, a better defense and by keeping the quarterback healthy."

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Transactions

FOOTBALL

ATLANTA FAULTS—Signed Jimmy Raye receiver coach and Jim Staley defensive line coach.

BALTIMORE COLTS—Signed Mike McCormack head coach.

CINCINNATI BENGALS—Signed Hank Butkus defensive coordinator and linebacker coach.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Announced the signing of Hank Butkus, defensive coordinator, to be replaced by a similar position with the Cincinnati Bengals.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Signed George Small and Pete Piliers, guards; Jimmy Bryant and Charlie Green, wide receivers; and Bob Jurek and Gary Wofford, defensive backs.

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Rams, Disciplined and Capable, Are Not Likely to Defeat Themselves

Scouting Report Cites Consistent Offense With Threat of Long Pass

Following scouting report on the Los Angeles Rams as prepared by Tom Bass, assistant coach and coordinator of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers who lost to the Rams in the National Championship game. The report was compiled by William M. Wallace of The New York Times.

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the Steelers, they will try their best to a defenders around John Stallworth and wynn and thus take their chances with coverage against the tight ends, Bennie Jamon or Randy Grossman.

OFFENSE

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This offense no longer is content to throw the short pass — the "

